Memorial addresses
delivered in Congress

Charles Osar Andrews

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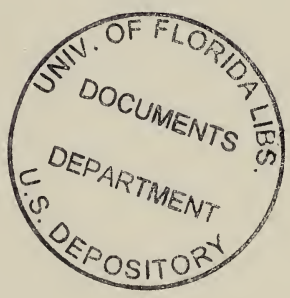

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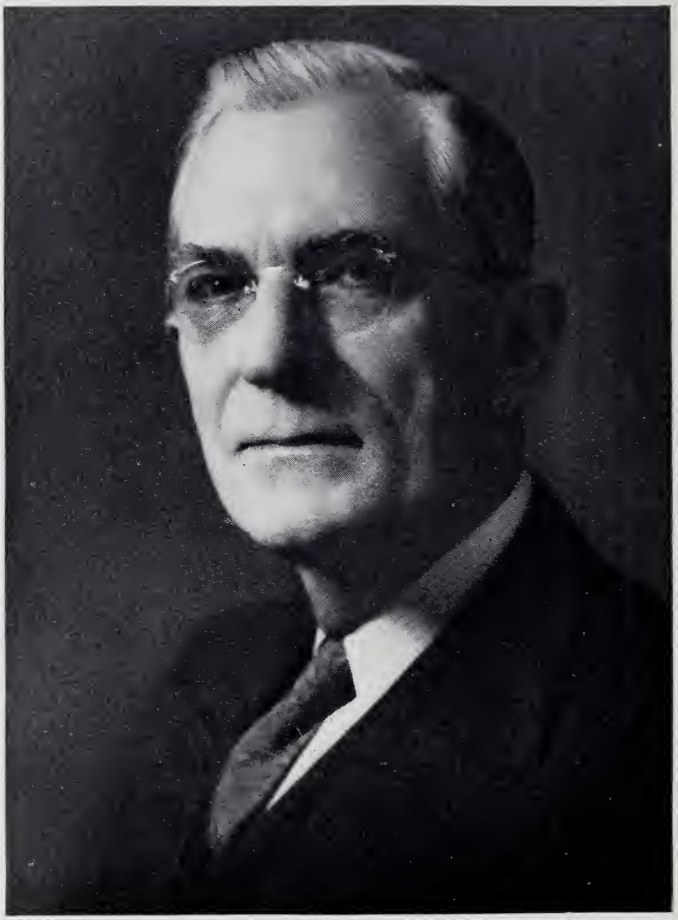

Memorial Services

HELD IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, TOGETHER WITH REMARKS PRESENTED IN EULOGY OF

Charles Oscar Andrews

LATE A SENATOR FROM FLORIDA

Eightieth Congress
First Session

UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
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Biography

CHARLES OSCAR ANDREWS was born in Ponce de Leon, Holmes County, Fla., March 7, 1877; attended the public schools and the South Florida Military Institute at Bartow, Fla.; was graduated from the Florida State Normal School at Gainesville, Fla., in 1901 and the University of Florida at Gainesville in 1907; during the Spanish-American War served as a captain in Company M in the Florida National Guard; captain in the Florida National Guard 1903–5; secretary of the Florida State Senate 1905–7 and 1909–11; studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1907, and commenced practice in De Funiak Springs, Fla.; judge of the Criminal Court of Record of Walton County, Fla., in 1910 and 1911; assistant attorney general of Florida 1912–19; circuit judge of the seventeenth judicial circuit 1919–25; general counsel of the Florida Real Estate Commission 1925–28; member of the State house of representatives in 1927; attorney for Orlando, Fla., 1926–29; State supreme court commissioner 1929–32; elected as a Democrat to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Park Trammell; reelected in 1940, and served from November 4, 1936, until his death; was not a candidate for renomination in 1946; died in Washington, D. C., on September 18, 1946; interment in Greenwood Cemetery, Orlando, Fla.

In the House of Representatives

MONDAY, *April 14, 1947.*

Mr. BISHOP. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of House Resolution 179.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That on Monday, the 19th day of May 1947, immediately after the approval of the Journal, the House shall stand at recess for the purpose of holding the memorial services as arranged by the Committee on House Administration under the provisions of clause (1) (j) (2) (C) of rule XI of the rules of the House of Representatives. The order of exercises and proceedings of the service shall be printed in the Congressional Record, and all Members shall have leave for sixty legislative days to extend their remarks in the Congressional Record on the life, character, and public service of deceased Members. At the conclusion of the proceedings the Speaker shall call the House to order, and then, as a further mark of respect to the memories of the deceased, he shall declare the House adjourned.

* * * * *

The resolution was agreed to.

Memorial Services
in the
House of Representatives

Eightieth Congress
First Session

Memorial Service Program

Prelude, sacred selections (11:30 to 12)
United States Marine Corps Orchestra

Presiding officer.....The Speaker, Hon. Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

Invocation.....The Chaplain, Dr. James Shera Montgomery

Solo: There Is No Death (O'Hara).....Hon. Harve Tibbott
Representative from the State of Pennsylvania
At the piano.....Musician Irving Filler

Scripture reading and prayer.....The Chaplain

Roll of deceased Members
The Clerk of the House of Representatives

Devotional silence.

Address.....Hon. Frank B. Keefe
Representative from the State of Wisconsin

Solo: Beautiful Isle of Somewhere (Ferris).....Hon. Harve Tibbott
At the piano.....Musician Irving Filler

Address.....Hon. Michael J. Mansfield
Representative from the State of Montana

Taps.....Musician Robert De Hart

Benediction.....The Chaplain

Charles Oscar Andrews

Memorial Services

MONDAY, *May 19, 1947.*

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives (Mr. MARTIN) presided.

The Chaplain, Dr. Montgomery:

O Divine Redeemer, we wait in the eternal ways. As the earthly door closes and the heavenly door opens, fix our faith upon the hills, from whence cometh our strength. Our strength cometh from the Lord. With the light of Thy sovereign wisdom, look through our limitations and command our understanding, and keep us in the way everlasting.

Merciful God, the sands of life run swiftly; we know not when the silver cord will be loosed, the golden bowl be broken, but so long as faith and hope and love shall live, so long is the immortality of the soul assured. Be this the comfort and the hope of the sorrowing ones of our deceased Members, in whose memory we have gathered. May they go forward with patience and fortitude, and at the last, as our earthly eyes close, do Thou bear us up the stairway, through the darkness, to the Father's house, to the Father's love, and we shall go out no more forever. In the name of Jesus or Saviour. Amen.

Hon. HARVE TIBBOTT, accompanied by Musician Irving Filler, sang There Is No Death.

The CHAPLAIN:

The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want.

He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; He leadeth me beside the still waters.

He restoreth my soul; He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for His name's sake.

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff, they comfort me.

Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies; Thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over.

Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever.

Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin:

And yet I say unto you, that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

Wherefore, if God so clothe the grass of the field, which today is, and tomorrow is cast into the oven, shall He not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?

CHAPLAIN'S PRAYER

Serene I fold my hands and wait,
Nor care for wind, nor tide, nor sea;
I rave no more 'gainst time nor fate,
For lo! my own shall come to me.

I stay my haste, I make delays;
For what avails this eager pace?
I stand amid the eternal ways,
For what is mine shall know my face,

Asleep, awake, by night or day,
The friends I seek are seeking me;
No wind can drive my bark astray,
Nor change the tide of destiny.

What matter if I stand alone?
I wait with joy the coming years;
My heart shall reap where it has sown
And gather up its fruit of tears.

The stars come nightly to the sky,
The tidal wave unto the sea;
Nor time, nor space, nor deep, nor high,
Can keep my own away from me.

He leads me in no darker room
Than he himself went through
And in our path is laid no stone
He would not carry too.

Blessed be His holy name.

Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever.

Amen.

ROLL OF DECEASED MEMBERS

Mr. Alney E. Chaffee, reading clerk of the House of Representatives, read the following roll:

CARTER GLASS, a Senator from the State of Virginia: Born January 4, 1858; printer; reporter; editor; publisher; student of private and public schools; member, board of visitors, University of Virginia, 1898–1906; member State senate, 1899–1903; delegate, State constitutional convention, 1901; Member, House of Representatives, Fifty-seventh to Sixty-fifth Congresses; Secretary of the Treasury in President Wilson's Cabinet; declined reappointment by President Franklin D. Roosevelt; Member of the United States Senate, under appointment and election from February 2, 1920; died May 28, 1946.

JOHN HOLLIS BANKHEAD 2D, a Senator from the State of Alabama: Born July 8, 1872; lawyer; graduate, University of Alabama, 1891, and Georgetown University, 1893; president, Bankhead Coal Co., 1911–25; major, Alabama National Guard, 1901–3; member, State house of representatives, 1904–5; trustee, University of Ala-

bama, 1917–19 and 1931–46; elected United States Senator, 1930, 1936, and 1942; died June 12, 1946.

CHARLES OSCAR ANDREWS, a Senator from the State of Florida: Born March 7, 1877; soldier; lawyer; judge; attended South Florida Military Institute; graduate, State normal school, 1901, and University of Florida, 1907; captain, National Guard, Spanish-American War; secretary, State senate, 1905–7, and 1909–11; judge of the Criminal Court of Record, Walton County, 1910–11; assistant attorney general, 1912–19; circuit judge seventeenth judicial circuit, 1919–25; general counsel, Florida Real Estate Commission, 1925–28; member, State house of representatives, 1927; city attorney, Orlando, 1926–29; State supreme court commissioner, 1929–32; elected United States Senator 1936, 1940; died September 18, 1946.

JOSIAH WILLIAM BAILEY, a Senator from the State of North Carolina; Born September 14, 1873; editor; lawyer; attended Raleigh Academy; graduate, Wake Forest College, 1893; editor Biblical Recorder, 1893–1907; member, State board of agriculture, 1896–1900; Presidential elector, 1908; collector of internal revenue, 1913–21; member, constitutional commission, 1915; trustee, University of North Carolina, 1930; elected United States Senator 1930, 1936, and 1942; died December 15, 1946.

WILLIAM JAMES GALLAGHER, Third Congressional District of Minnesota: Born May 13, 1875; clerk; graduate, North High school, Minneapolis, 1894; employee of Hennepin County, 1927–42; Member of the Seventy-ninth Congress; died August 13, 1946.

WILLIAM BERNARD BARRY, Fourth Congressional District of New York: Born July 21, 1902; lawyer; graduate, New York University, 1925, and New York University Law School, 1929; assistant district attorney, Queens County, 1932–33; special United States attorney, Department of Justice, 1933–35; Member House of Representatives, Seventy-fourth and succeeding Congresses; died October 20, 1946.

ROBERT KIRKLAND HENRY, Second Congressional District of Wisconsin: Born February 9, 1890; banker; student, University of Wisconsin; State treasurer, 1931–35; Jefferson Municipal Water and Light Commissioner, 1939–44; State banking commissioner, 1940–44; Member, Seventy-ninth Congress; Member-elect, Eightieth Congress; died November 20, 1946.

FRED BARTHOLD NORMAN, Third Congressional District of Washington: Born March 21, 1882; merchant; graduate, Martinsville (Ill.) High School; member, Raymond (Wash.) City Council, 1916–18; member, Washington State House of Representatives,

1910–20; State senate, 1925–36; president, Southwest Washington Good Roads Association; director, White Pass Cross State Highway Association; elected to the Seventy-eighth and Eightieth Congresses; died April 18, 1947.

CHARLES LEWIS GERLACH, Eighth Congressional District of Pennsylvania: Born September 14, 1895; businessman; educated in the public schools of Bethlehem; chairman, organization committee Republican clubs Lehigh County; Republican State committeeman, 1936–37; elected to the House of Representatives, Seventy-sixth and succeeding Congresses; died May 5, 1947.

Mrs. NORTON, a Representative from the State of New Jersey, standing in front of the Speaker's rostrum, and aided by Camellio Melchiorre, a page of the House of Representatives, placed a memorial rose in a vase as the name of each deceased Member was read by the Clerk.

There followed a period of devotional silence, during which the Members stood.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. Keefe].

ADDRESS BY HON. FRANK B. KEEFE

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, it is indeed fitting and proper that we set aside 1 day each year when we can pause for a time, and in the quiet and serenity of our garden of memories, reflect upon the life and work of our colleagues whom God in His infinite wisdom has called to eternal rest.

In vain we call the roll. They have left us. Never again will we hear the familiar voice or see the cheering smile or feel the sturdy handclasp. It seems only yesterday that they were here among us, and yet difficult as it is to realize the fact of death, we are comforted in the thought that each faced that great adventure without fear and with the assurance of St. John, who recorded "for God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten son that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life."

It is indeed a grand tradition that permits us in this hour to engrave upon the imperishable records of the Congress the love and respect which we all have for the memory of our deceased colleagues.

Is this a time only for sorrow? Should our thoughts turn only to the mysteries of death? Should we think only "of the stern agony and shroud and pall and breathless darkness and the narrow house?" All nature rebels at the very suggestion. On every side, God's handiwork bids us think not of death but of life. As has been so well said by the poet: "Whether we look or whether we listen, we hear life murmur or see it glisten. Every clod feels a stir of might—an instinct within it that rises and towers and, groping blindly above it for light, climbs to a soul in grass and flowers."

Mr. Speaker, I like to think of the struggle of people all over the earth—the mothers and fathers of all races who in a mad and confused world, grope blindly but prayerfully for peace. Like the poet's insensible clod, there is an instinct within the heart of man that, pray God, will rise and tower and some day burst forth into a soul of love and world peace.

Our colleagues served their country during the most exciting and dramatic period in the world's history. They heard the agonized pleas of the little people of the world who cried out for peace, people who knew of the chaos and destructiveness of war and who wanted nothing except liberty and freedom.

We recall the world events that precipitated the recent international tragedy. History has now recorded the noble phrases that defined America's moral objectives in a world torn by war.

We recall the promises to the little people of the world that America would forever carry the torch of freedom—freedom of speech and expression, freedom of religion, freedom from want, and freedom from fear.

We recall the numerous steps short of war that were allegedly designed to stop aggressors and to protect peace-loving nations.

We recall the August 1941 conference aboard a battleship in the Atlantic, and we recall the nobility of thought and purpose expressed in the proclamation of the Atlantic Charter, which, when proclaimed to the world, gave hope to lovers of freedom and liberty and peace.

We recall those promises which committed two great nations of the world; first, that we seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other; second, they desire to see no territorial changes that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the people concerned; third, fourth, fifth, and sixth, they proclaimed their eternal devotion to self-government for all people to equal access of all to the trade and raw materials of the world, to improved labor conditions, to a peace which will afford assurances that all men in all lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want; and finally, they avowed that the nations of the world must abandon the use of force.

Thus was hope extended to people of the world, whose enjoyment of the privileges of peace and liberty and freedom seemed crushed by the ruthless heel of a cruel dictator.

We recall how the heart of America swelled with just pride in the thought that we seek nothing except to give to all people the rights so beautifully proclaimed in the Atlantic Charter. We recall how inexorably events led us to active participation and to final victory in the late World War.

Two years have passed since VJ-day. Two years since agonized and weary people throughout the world prayerfully thanked God that at long last the firing had ceased and peace and freedom and liberty were on the immediate horizon.

What has happened to the noble principles of the Atlantic Charter? What of the little people whose voices we heard crying out for peace and for liberty and for freedom? Now that we have made the greatest sacrifice in the history of the world, are they to be abandoned forever to exist as mere pawns in the hands of new and ruthless dictators?

In the confusion of Tehran, Yalta, Moscow, Potsdam, Casablanca, and Lake Success have those noble principles that graced our banners been smothered and wiped out?

As Americans, we rebel at the very thought that such might be the case. They must be revitalized and reestablished and reasserted as dynamic, living principles to guide the conduct of men. Millions of people throughout the world hopefully and prayerfully look to the United Nations as the vehicle through which ultimately the principles for which we fought may be realized.

Two years since VJ-day. Is there freedom from fear in the world? Ask the little people of Greece, of Italy, Rumania, Poland, Lithuania, Indochina, or India.

Is there freedom from want? Ask the hungry and starving people of Japan and China, of Austria and Hungary, Germany, Greece, Poland. Even ask the people of England. Ask the hundreds of thousands of displaced persons wandering in fear and want throughout Europe. Ask the millions of men who as so-called prisoners of war are, in violation of all international and moral laws, relegated to the crushing and debasing role of slaves.

Is there peace in the world today? The reverberation of gunfire in Palestine, China, Indochina, and Paraguay provides daily evidence that few, if any, of the problems that affect the lives of the little men and women of the world have been solved.

The threat of atomic destruction, of guided missiles, and germ and poison warfare stalks the world.

Everywhere men complain of the uncertainties of life. Young people and old complain of insecurity. Fear in the hearts of men everywhere—2 years after the official close of the shooting war that was fought to make men free.

Will we go from war to war, killing, maiming, and destroying? Has the world become so debauched that there is no answer to the prayers of those who pray for peace? Have we nothing better to offer the present and future generations?

Has God permitted us to unlock his last great treasure house and given us the secrets of atomic and cosmic energy, only to use them to kill and destroy?

The answer is clear. We have not lost faith. There must be a great moral and spiritual awakening in the hearts and souls of men. There must be a gigantic crusade, guided by faith in God and inspired by the eternal principles of the Golden Rule and Christ's Sermon on the Mount.

Mr. Speaker, the light of the torch of freedom and liberty has been growing dim throughout the world. As recorded in holy writ: "For everyone that doeth evil, hateth the light; neither cometh to the light lest his deeds should be reproved. But he that doeth truth, cometh to the light that his deeds may be manifest that are wrought in God."

God has placed in the custody of the people of America that torch of freedom. We must rekindle its flame and, burning fiercely, lift it on high and carry forward that it may light up and destroy all the dark recesses and forces of hate, bigotry, and intolerance on this earth.

And so, my colleagues, in this hour of communion with the spirits of our departed friends, may we experience a renewal of faith and an inspiration for a continued life of devoted service to the ideals of Christian brotherhood.

Hon. HARVE TIBBOTT, accompanied by Musician Irving Filler, sang Beautiful Isle of Somewhere.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD].

ADDRESS BY HON. MICHAEL J. MANSFIELD

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. Speaker, we meet today in memory and in honor of our dear departed dead—those Members of the Senate and the House who have this past year gone to their eternal reward. They were our brothers, our colleagues, our friends; and to them we owe a debt we can never repay. Coming here as we do once a year for remembrance is to

participate in a ceremony which not only honors our departed friends but in a small way shows our appreciation for those who by their example give us courage to continue to fight for the ideals which motivated them as men, as Americans, as representatives of Americans.

In other countries, other people have different means of honoring their dead, but in all of them this recognition has been given wholeheartedly. Since time immemorial man has seen fit to render some sort of tribute to those who were no longer with them. We find, for example, that the Mayan Indians of Central America garbed their dead in fine garments, stored utensils of various kinds in the burial place, and sacrificed a dog for the occasion. The utensils were to give to the deceased a continuation of the things to which he had become accustomed; the garments were to keep him warm on his journey; and the dog was to lead his master along the path and into the land to where all good people go. In China the policy of ancestor veneration has been in practice for over 2,500 years and the memories of those who have passed away are never forgotten. Rather the good which they performed was always remembered, and the institution of the family was forever aware of the honor to be accorded to its members.

Just these few historic examples point to the fact that what we are doing here today is a continuation of that custom which has been followed by all men, in all countries, in all times.

As we gather here in this sad, sweet, tender hour of memorial, we should not mourn for those who are now at peace, for those who are now receiving just reward for work well done. Instead we should see in their passing the completion of their life's cycle and a transposing of the striving and yearning of their spirit to the land that "no eye hath seen" where they can continue their aspirations on a spiritual level. We who are left behind, should be imbued with their goodness, for the works of the spirit never die, and find

encouragement, hope, and inspiration to finish in the here and now the task they began. If we were to stand here with the belief that their passing from this life was the end of it all—that the grave was really the goal, than I say we would have true cause to mourn. But everything around us points to the continuity of life. We all accept the laws of physics—the conservation of matter. We know that no physical matter is destroyed, but only transformed. The rose blooms, dies, nourishes the ground which produces the new rose. The clouds lift in their arms the waters of the seven seas and carry them to let fall on the parched earth, whose rivers and streams in turn carry them again to their mother ocean.

If we accept all this—these things we see with our eyes, know with our senses, then surely we must also accept the indestructibility of those spiritual things in man, his thoughts, personality, soul. From time immemorial, man has looked upon the order of the universe—the change of seasons, the pathways of the stars, the cycle of life from birth to death—and of the necessity born of reasoning attributed these wonders to a source, a first cause, a God.

It is inherent in the nature of man to feel his own immortality. The wonders of Nature and the thoughts of man are sparks from the Supreme Intelligence who creates everything and destroys nothing. With this belief, we thus feel that our departed comrades and we ourselves become a part of the somehow oneness of all existing things. They continue to exist on a higher plane; we grasp the torch they fling us in passing and endeavor to carry on their highest aspirations and ideals on this earth. By so doing we keep alive the ties of humanity, that ever-ending chain which encompasses all eternity.

All of those who comprised the links in this chain were not without fault, but it is perhaps because of their faults that we appreciate their virtues the more. Man was not born to be perfect—that is God's prerogative only—but man has constantly striven toward perfection. The frailties which

beset our departed friends are the frailties of those still left behind. Therefore, we should write their faults in sand and their virtues on tablets of love. It is as if they asked us to dig a little hole in our hearts and bury them there and lay the fresh flowers of understanding and remembrance on them often. It is not difficult for us to remember them in kindness and charity for we can say with Longfellow:

We may build more splendid habitations, fill our rooms with paintings and with sculptures, but we cannot buy with gold the old associations.

Words cannot express how much they will be missed by family and friends. It is not in the power of man to know the influence of another man's life. To each is given specific talents and graces and thought processes, which go to make up his personality and make him unique among his associates. Each deed he performs is his very own and has its influence where not even he sometimes knows. As we glance back in memory at the faces of former Congresses we remember one man for his deeds and great words of courage, another for his intense devotion to the duties of his office, another for his skill in debate, and still another for his integrity and moral purpose. We may miss a friend for something as simple as a cheering smile, a word of encouragement, the greater wordless depth of his understanding. We will miss the pleasure of still another's hearty handshake, buoyancy, and love of life. The man whose little hidden kindly deeds that were known but to us alone, we shall miss most of all.

When we consider the traits of personality and character which endeared our departed freinds to us, we should pause to weigh how many opportunities for fellowship and understanding elude us who are left because we are engrossed in our own particular spheres of duty. We are often too busy with our usual workaday lives to enlarge our understanding and to enrich or own characters by wholeheartedly giving of ourselves in sincere friendship. Here in this Congress sit men from every State and Territory in our grand old Union.

From the forests of Washington, and Maine, and Oregon; from California's sunny clime; from Kansas' waving plains and Mississippi's cottonfields; from New York's man-made canyons and my own Montana's shining mountains—come our colaborers with the wealth of their knowledge. Here we can exchange information about commerce and industry and agriculture and mining. We can have first-hand information about these from those who know them best—for you who sit here represent these infinite and various fields that make up the vast panorama that is America. As we stand here in recollection of our former colleagues, maybe wistfully wishing that we had taken time in one case to lend a helping hand or in another to say a word of praise, let us resolve that we will not fail to cement the bonds of friendship offered here now.

At this hour of remembrance we like to remember our comrades as men who, coming to this great legislative body, were moved with the desire to be of service to their fellow citizens. They assumed obligations not alone because of the personal benefits to be derived, but because of the contributions they felt they could give to the welfare of their community, State, and Nation. As legislators it was their constant duty to answer their country's needs, and in so doing, they tried to keep alive in this land the principles of peace, freedom, and equality. Yes, this is the way we think of them. We can say that it was their hourly care, as men and Americans, "to do that which their hands findeth to do with carefulness, unaffected dignity, humanity, freedom, and justice." Each of these departed ones labored to make this a better, a more abundant, and a more beautiful world. Their good deeds live after them. Each act of kindness, of humanity, of courage, of wisdom, of justice, which they performed somehow makes less burdensome our present task of taking up their work where they left off. Good never dies. It permeates our present and makes possible our future. Let us

therefore take pride in the lofty endeavors of our departed colleagues and keep their memory fresh by carrying on their ideals.

I can think of no better way to show our respect to our dead or our duty to ourselves and to the future citizens of our country than to live up to the ideals of charity, justice, fidelity, and democracy which motivated the lives of these departed Members being honored today. It seems to me that the very foundation of our lives and Nation depends on the practice of such ideals. Today with our democracy being threatened on all sides, it is imperative that we live in bonds of closer understanding and unanimity. We should adhere to the precepts that actuated them as good Americans: to be democratic in our daily lives, to live and let live, to practice charity and tolerance, to allow free speech, the practice of one's own religion, and freedom of organization and assembly. They lived for democracy, fought for it, each in his own way, and practiced it so that we who remain behind can continue in the rights and privileges which they loved so much and treasured so dearly. Their heritage to us is something which we shall forever cherish because it is our connection with them. They served during difficult times. They met the problems confronting them with courage and fortitude, thus giving us hope that we may solve those that now face us—internal troubles which will take our greatest efforts, and external ones which make us apprehensive. They fought vigorously and fervently for peace, and now they have that peace which surpasses all understanding. We feel, therefore, that they can, from that eternal land to which they have gone but where they still live, inspire us to carry on their work for peace on earth and good will among men.

They gave their lives as truly as any soldier on the field of battle and they exemplified in their persons that duty to

God and country so characteristic of the membership of this great body. In the words of the poet Joyce Kilmer, I should like to greet the departed ones:

> Farewell!
> Comrades true, born anew, peace to you!
> Your souls shall be where the heroes are
> And your memory shine like the morning star.
> Brave and dear,
> Shield us here.
> Farewell!

Musician Robert De Hart, United States Marine Corps, sounded taps.

The Chaplain pronounced the following benediction:

The Lord bless you and keep you, the Lord make His face to shine upon you and be gracious unto you, the Lord lift the light of His countenance upon you and give you peace.

Through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The relatives of the deceased Members were escorted from the Chamber by the Committee on Memorials.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 179, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Chair declares the House adjourned until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 1 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, May 20, 1947, at 12 o'clock noon.

Memorial Addresses
in the
House of Representatives

Memorial Addresses

Remarks by Representative Sikes

of Florida

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, few men enjoyed a more complete life, or contributed more to their fellow man in constructive service, than CHARLES O. ANDREWS. And he passed on to eternal glory at the threshold of the Biblical threescore and ten, secure in the affection and high esteem of his State and his Nation.

CHARLES O. ANDREWS was born in Holmes County, in historic old West Florida. He came from that sound pioneer stock which did so much to shape the traditions and the ideals of this Nation, and which even today provides the bedrock of good judgment that preserves its balance. His people are respected leaders in community after community throughout Florida.

As a young man just starting out in the world he taught in a one-room school at Crestview, my home town. When he came back some 30 years later to ask for a place in the United States Senate, he already had achieved prominence far beyond that given to most men. The confidence he inspired in one small community as one of its first school teachers had grown until it was State-wide. After his election to the United States Senate in 1936 the justification for that early confidence was quickly shown. For his stature grew steadily, and the respect for his sound judgment increased in each succeeding year.

Senator ANDREWS provided the sound, solid balance that a community, a State, and a Nation need. He was neither radi-

cal nor reactionary. His creed was Americanism, love of God, and love of country. And his works and his memory are indelibly etched on the scrolls which record the story of good and great Americans.

Remarks by Representative Hendricks

of Florida

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, we all mourn the death of Senator CHARLES O. ANDREWS. Whatever tribute I may pay him would be as much a tribute to a man and a citizen of the State of Florida as it would be to a United States Senator. I had the pleasure of knowing of Senator ANDREWS and knowing him personally long before he became United States Senator. Senator ANDREWS was a man highly respected in the State of Florida as one of our outstanding citizens and a friend of the people. He was loyal and kind to his personal friends and held their loyalty throughout the years that I knew him. He was a good father and a loving husband.

In the Halls of Congress, Senator ANDREWS voted his convictions without regard to the popularity of his position. He had a keen judicial mind, a sense of justice, an innate endowment of statesmanship. The people of Florida paid their highest tribute to Senator ANDREWS in life and he will live in the hearts of his friends.

Remarks by Representative Peterson

of Florida

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, when the announcement of the death of Senator CHARLES O. ANDREWS came it was a shock to those who knew him intimately and a distinct and decided loss to the State of Florida and to the Nation.

We have often heard the phrase "to know him is to love him." In the life of CHARLES O. ANDREWS this was true. Those Members in the House of Representatives, his associates in the Senate, the employees with whom he came in contact, litigants in the court when he was circuit judge, legislators of the State, men and women in high official life, workmen in the orange groves of Florida, intuitively loved CHARLES O. ANDREWS when they knew him. He was kindly and courteous; he was painstaking and thorough, he was conscientious and had a high regard for the office which he held at the time of death and for the offices which he had held previously.

He brought to the Senate a broad background of experience which included position of captain in the Florida National Guard, bill secretary for the Florida Senate, judge of the criminal court, assistant attorney general for the State of Florida, circuit judge, president of the Florida State Bar Association, and commissioner of the Supreme Court of Florida. It was experience which gave him a knowledge of people and a knowledge of problems. Having been born and raised in the State of Florida, and having lived in different sections of the State, he had an intimate knowledge of the problems of this rapidly growing State. When he came to the Congress he made firm friends. The firmness of this friendship was evidenced on a number of occasions. On one occasion when the Everglades National Park bill passed the

House, the desire in the Senate to help Senator ANDREWS was such that within an hour it had passed the Senate. He came to the Senate from a sickbed and was able to secure the passage through the Senate of a bill to reimburse the fruit growers of Florida for losses in the Mediterranean fruit-fly campaign. In his service in the Senate he was thorough and conscientious, holding firm to those principles that he thought were right. His was a distinguished career in that great legislative body, a record of which his friends, our State, and his family can well be proud. Our sympathy goes out to his fine family.

Senator CHARLES O. ANDREWS will be missed in the Nation; he will be missed by our State, and, personally, I will miss him. It was my pleasure to have appeared before him when he was on the bench and to have his wholehearted cooperation when he was in the Senate.

There comes to my mind a short poem which I heard a number of years ago on a memorial occasion. It is so typical of Senator ANDREWS that I quote it here:

Here was a man whose heart was good,
Who walked with men and understood.
His was a voice that spoke to cheer,
And fell like music on the ear.
His was a smile men loved to see
His was a hand that asked no fee
For friendliness or kindness done.
And now that he has journeyed on,
His is a fame that never ends
And leaves behind uncounted friends.

Memorial Exercises
in the
United States Senate

Memorial Exercises in the Senate

WEDNESDAY, *April 21, 1948.*

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the terms of Senate Resolution 212, the hour has arrived for holding memorial services for deceased Senators.

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor, Gunton-Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following invocation:

Almighty God, with a humble spirit and a contrite heart we call upon Thy great and holy name. In the life of each of us there are times when all our feelings seem to impose silence.

Grant that in this hour of sacred memory we may enter into a blessed communion with Thy Spirit, and the spirit of all upon whom Thou hast bestowed the glorious benediction, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of Thy Lord."

Hear us for the sake of the Christ, our Saviour. Amen.

Solo, There Is No Death—O'Hara—by Robert C. Nicholson, baritone, Wesley Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., accompanied on the piano by William Watkins, organist, New York Avenue Presbyterian Church.

THERE IS NO DEATH

I tell you they have not died,
They live and breathe with you,
They walk now here at your side,
They tell you things are true,
Why dream of poppied sod
When you can feel their breath,
When flower and soul and God
Know there is no death?

I tell you they have not died,
  Their hands clasp yours and mine,
They are but glorified,
  They have become divine.
They live, they know, they see!
  They shout with every breath:
"All is eternal life;
  "There is no death."

Dr. BRASKAMP. The Scripture readings are taken from the Old and New Testaments.

Psalm 85: "I will hear what God the Lord will say, for He will speak peace unto His people and to His saints."

Psalm 90: "Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations.

"Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever Thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, Thou art God.

"So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom."

Then from the New Testament these gracious words which were spoken by our blessed Lord:

John 14: "Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me.

"In My Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you.

"And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you unto Myself, that where I am there ye may be also.

"Peace I leave with you, My peace I give unto you; not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

In St. Paul's great chapter on the resurrection, the fifteenth of First Corinthians, we find these words:

"Now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept.

"For since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead.

"For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive.

"Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, for as much as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord."

PRAYER BY DR. BRASKAMP

Most merciful and gracious God, the God of our fathers and of their succeeding generations, through Thy holy word Thou hast spoken and in our hearts Thy voice is heard.

Thou art the author and disposer of human life, from whom our spirits have come and unto whom they return.

We thank Thee for Thy servants who walked and worked with us for a little while upon this earth and who now are with Thee in heavenly blessedness, having received, as the reward of their faith and their fidelity, the salvation of their souls.

We rejoice that whatever was noble and beautiful in their life, in Thy sight and in our sight, abides forever. We bless Thee for the glorious testimony that they sought to serve their generation according to Thy holy will and were numbered among those who do justly, who love mercy, and who walk humbly with the Lord. We have not said "farewell" but only "good night," hoping on some blessed morn to meet and dwell with them in hallowed union in that land whose language is music and where joys are unceasing.

Grant unto the sorrowing and the lonely the consolation of Thy grace. May they yield themselves without murmur or complaint to the dispensations of Thy providence for Thou dost give and Thou dost take away, and blessed is Thy name forevermore. Help them to lay hold of the peace and the eternal companionship of the Christ.

We pray that Thou wilt continue to bless our Nation, our President, and all who hold positions of leadership and responsibility in the affairs of government. May we be a Nation whose God is the Lord. We are not asking Thee

to deal with us in any preferential manner. We are not praying that Thou wilt make our beloved country a comfortable lotus land. May we be loyal partners with all who are laboring to build the kingdom of justice and righteousness, the social order in which there shall be peace and good will among men. Enable us to carry on in faith, in faithfulness, and in the fear of the Lord as we daily meet the problems and tasks which challenge the consecration of or noblest manhood.

To Thy name we ascribe all the praise. Amen.

ROLL OF DECEASED SENATORS

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chief Clerk will call the roll of the Members of the Senate who have passed to the Great Beyond.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

JAMES GRAVES SCRUGHAM, a Senator from the State of Nevada, born January 19, 1880; graduated from the University of Kentucky receiving bachelor and master degrees in engineering; Governor of Nevada, 1923–27; editor and publisher of the Nevada State Journal, 1927–32; served as State engineer, 1919–23; United States Army 1917–18; one of the incorporators of the American Legion, 1919; commander of the Nevada Department, American Legion, 1919; and national vice commander 1920–21; elected to the Seventy-third, Seventy-fourth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-sixth, and Seventy-seventh Congresses; elected United States Senator November 3, 1942, to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Key Pittman ending January 3, 1947. Died June 23, 1945.

HIRAM WARREN JOHNSON, a Senator from the State of California, born September 2, 1866; educated in the public schools of Sacramento and University of California; by profession, lawyer; elected Governor of California in 1910; reelected Governor in 1914; elected United States Senator in 1916, 1922, 1928, 1934, and 1940; died August 6, 1945.

JOHN THOMAS, a Senator from the State of Idaho; born January 4, 1874; engaged in livestock business; served as chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Idaho for 4 years; was member of the Republican National Committee two terms; was appointed to the Senate June 30, 1928, and elected November 6,

1928, to succeed Senator Frank R. Gooding, deceased, for the term ending March 3, 1933; again appointed to the Senate January 27, 1940, to succeed Senator William E. Borah, deceased, to serve until the next general election, when he was elected to fill balance of Senator Borah's unexpired term ending January 3, 1943; reelected November 3, 1942, for the term ending January 3, 1949. Died November 10, 1945.

CARTER GLASS, a Senator from the State of Virginia; born January 4, 1858, printer; reporter; editor; publisher; student of private and public schools; member, board of visitors, University of Virginia, 1898–1906; member State senate, 1899–1903; delegate, State constitutional convention, 1901; Member, House of Representatives, Fifty-seventh to Sixty-fifth Congresses; Secretary of the Treasury in President Wilson's Cabinet; declined reappointment by President Frank D. Roosevelt; Member of the United States Senate, under appointment and election from February 2, 1920; died May 28, 1946.

JOHN HOLLIS BANKHEAD 2d, a Senator from the State of Alabama; born, July 8, 1872; lawyer; graduate, University of Alabama, 1891, and Georgetown University, 1893; major, Alabama National Guard, 1901–3; member, State house of representatives, 1904–5; trustee, University of Alabama, 1917–19 and 1931–46; elected United States Senator, 1930, 1936, and 1942; died, June 12, 1946.

CHARLES OSCAR ANDREWS, a Senator from the State of Florida; born, March 7, 1877; soldier; lawyer; judge; attended South Florida Military Institute; graduate, State normal school, 1901, and University of Florida, 1907; captain, National Guard, Spanish-American War; secretary, State senate, 1905–7 and 1909–11; judge of the criminal court of record, Walton County, 1910–11; assistant attorney general, 1912–19; circuit judge, seventeenth judicial circuit, 1919–25; member, State house of representatives, 1927; city attorney, Orlando, 1926–29; State supreme court commissioner, 1929–32; elected United States Senator, 1936 and 1940; died, September 18, 1946.

JOSIAH WILLIAM BAILEY, a Senator from the State of North Carolina; born, September 14, 1873; editor; lawyer; attended Raleigh Academy; graduate, Wake Forest College, 1893; editor, Biblical Recorder, 1893–1907; member, State board of agriculture, 1896–1900; Presidential elector, 1908; collector of internal revenue, 1913–21; member, constitutional commission, 1915; trustee, University of North Carolina, 1930; elected United States Senator, 1930, 1936, and 1942; died, December 15, 1946.

THEODORE GILMORE BILBO, a Senator from the State of Mississippi; born, October 13, 1877; attended Peabody College at Nashville, Tenn.; Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.; and the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor; lawyer and farmer; member of the State senate, 1908–12; served as Lieutenant Governor of Mississippi, 1912–16, and as Governor, 1916–20 and 1928–32; elected United States Senator, 1934, 1940, and 1946; died, August 21, 1947.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Brooks].

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, memorial services are traditional in America. There are many ways of conducting them. But this service is indeed unique.

We are honored to participate as representatives of the 48 States of the Union as we meet by our own resolve to pay tribute to the lives, the works, and the memory of our former associates and colleagues who have answered the roll call of eternity.

While we do this by our own motion, in a truer sense we do so under the influence of feelings in which the whole family of Americans unites with us.

While we pay our humble tribute to the revered memory of these former Members, colleagues, and associates, as individuals we pay special tribute to their endeavors and their contributions to the preservation of our Republic and the advancement of human rights under our form of government.

Progress is not automatic; the world grows better because people wish that it should and because they take the right steps to make it better.

In this forum—this truly deliberative body—these men came representing their various States and constituencies to participate and play their full part in hammering out on the anvil of consultation and public debate the legislative enactments that would help steer our ship of state ever onward and forward to fulfill its destiny among the governments of the earth.

In this all-important and arduous task they gave their all and at the end of their life's endeavor, standing at the top

of the ladder, they handed on to us our great responsibility and stepped across the great divide.

By those who knew each of them intimately and well, no doubt an individual tribute could be paid that would live as a bit of romantic literature, but I was a junior in this honored body when most of them had passed, on life's highway, that stone which marked the highest point. They had climbed the heights and left petty superstitions far below, while on their foreheads fell the golden dawning of a grander day.

Coinciding with the glorious history of our beloved country is the history of the Senate of the United States. Each page of that history records the endeavor, accomplishments, and occasionally the death of an illustrious man. Each era has been both important and strenuous, but in my humble judgment no period in all our history has been more exacting and demanding of human energy than the short span of years in which these honored representatives of their respective States actually laid their lives on the altar of service to their State and Nation.

These men with their varying viewpoints, with their peculiar backgrounds of education, interests, and training, representing their particular political philosophies, made their magnificent individual contributions to the inspiration, courage, and strength of present-day America.

These honored men carried into this forum their talents of determination representing the varying views that not only occasioned the birth of our beloved country, but guarantees its future existence not only as a free country for Americans, but the hope of the freedom-loving people of the entire world.

Throughout their lifetime, countless individuals were the beneficiaries of their works, and America is likewise the real beneficiary of their good deeds. On such an occasion, I labor only for words to do justice to your feelings and mine.

Words of any one individual are inadequate to fully express on an occasion of this kind the thoughts and emotions

many may feel. Each of us in varying degrees learned to know and respect the individuals whose memory we honor today. With this fully in mind may it not be said that we, the members of the Senate of the United States who are assembled here today, cherish and honor the memory of our colleagues who have gone to meet their Maker.

They left us singly and in the sad succession appointed by the order of nature; but having lived, acted, and counseled with us, we honor them together today.

During their long careers of duty, forgetting the little that had divided them, and cherishing the great communion of service, they walked in honorable friendship the declining pathway of age.

No martial music, no blare of trumpets, no great parade, summoned these men either to their outstanding service or to their graves, but they were fighters just the same for the cause they represented. Each, in his own way, was a champion of the cause he believed best for his country.

We respect them for their undaunted courage, the energy and devotion with which they marched along the long rugged road of duty.

We miss them, but we know that while they no longer answer the roll call in this historic Chamber, they answer that longer roll call that contains the names of heroic men who served and died that America might be and continue to be a Government of free men devoted to liberty, to justice, and to God.

Solo, Beautiful Isle of Somewhere—Ferris—by Robert C. Nicholson, accompanied at the piano by William Watkins.

BEAUTIFUL ISLE OF SOMEWHERE

Somewhere the sun is shining,
Somewhere the songbirds dwell.
Hush then thy sad repining,
God lives and all is well.

Somewhere the day is longer,
Somewhere the task is done.
Somewhere the heart is stronger,
Somewhere the guerdon won.

Somewhere the load is lifted,
Close by an open gate.
Somewhere the clouds are rifted,
Somewhere the angels wait.

(Chorus)

Somewhere, somewhere, beautiful isle of somewhere.
Land of the true, where we live anew,
Beautiful isle of somewhere!

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. Hoey].

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, life is real and likewise mystical. The high estate of man's creation makes him a little lower than the angels and gives him dominion over all other created and elemental things. He is the inheritor of all the past ages. From the dusty pages of antiquity the progress of man has been illuminating the processes of life over the long centuries. Into the real life of today has been projected the mystical life of tomorrow. Immortality begins on earth. The struggle of man has been to build an enduring civilization here and to adorn it with the revealed and discovered truths of God. The search of man has been for truth, and in his quest for its attainment he has mastered much of the universe and made it subservient to his imperial will.

The majestic passages in the first chapter of Genesis describing the origin of man stamp him with the image of his Creator and crown him with honor and glory, and then the stately steppings of that graphic portrayal of his possibilities accord to him unquestioned dominion over the fowls of the air, the beasts of the field, and the fish of the sea, including all things passing through the paths of the sea. Man has marvelously attained this dominion and fulfilled this prophecy. He has gone deeper down into the sea than any fish has dared to go. He has soared higher into the air than the eagle, the king of birds, has been able to ascend—and he has gone into the stratosphere to join the celestial bodies as they float out through illimitable space.

Man speaks and his voice can be heard around the world, whereas the explosions of nature can be heard for only a few hundred miles, at best. The hurricane roars across the surface of the earth at 150 miles an hour, but man speeds along at 400 miles an hour and travels through space in a ship of his own creation at 800 to 1,000 miles an hour. Man measures the distance of the sun, moon, and stars, and counts and measures the circumference of the constellations in the sky. When Halley's comet skirts across our horizon at a terrific rate of speed, man calculates within a few seconds the time when that swift traveler will return after it has rambled through unexplored space along its charted course for 75 years.

Man has only recently split the atom and released the force and power of the universe. But the atom is not dangerous. Only man is dangerous.

But there is appointed a time for man to die. There is something majestic about death. Its very universality makes it a dreaded visitor in the homes of kings and subjects, presidents and citizens, rich and poor, white and colored, around the whole world. It levels all rank and makes a common denominator of all men. Sickness and death are not the tragedies of life; they are only the sadnesses. The age-old question propounded in the Book of Job, "If a man die, shall he live again," is affirmatively answered by the faith of man in immortality, and all nature shares that faith as it experiences a beautiful resurrection each springtime from the death of winter.

Edmund Burke said that civilization was a covenant between the dead, the living, and the unborn. What do we mean by civilization? It encompasses everything. The fields and farms, the factories and shops, the business houses and homes, the skyscrapers and humble cottages, the railroads, automobiles, and airplanes, the telephones, telegraph and radios, the churches, synagogues and cathedrals, the schools, colleges, and universities, the games, sports, and recreational

centers, the graveyards, cemeteries, and mausoleums—all of these and more constitute American civilization.

Deep in the consciousness of our civilization is the stalwart figure of the early settler and pioneer who came to our shores seeking liberty and freedom, and who dared to visualize a land where a man could worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and where none could molest or make him afraid. It also embraces the daring conception of a government where all power is lodged in the aggregate assembly of free men and women and where government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed. Our honored dead have given us this civilization, and our loved colleagues belonged to that immortal company of men and women who through the years labored intelligently and painstakingly to perfect this structure of a democracy that might endure and vouchsafe to us who live today, and to the unborn of tomorrow, the blessings of liberty and freedom and the benign influences of justice and righteousness in government and among men.

Civilization also encompasses the indescribably sacred picture of a mother bending over the bed of her offspring at eventide to hear it lisp the name of God in the simple prayer of childhood, "Now I lay me down to sleep."

The supreme sacrifice by which men die for their country and fellow men becomes a part of our civilization. In all wars, and particularly in the recent one, heroic souls have joined the immortals of earth in selfless death that liberty might endure and that peace might be possible. Only one illustration shall suffice. When one of our oil tankers was torpedoed in the Pacific and the commanding officer and his crew escaped the flaming boat, it appeared that the lifeboats were overloaded, whereupon the gallant lieutenant said, "We must leave the lifeboats for the injured," and immediately dived overboard into the surging sea, followed by 15 of his heroic men. Only 3 of them were ever seen again. They were swallowed up by the angry waves, and they had only the

ocean for a sepulchre; but they left a trail of glory that time cannot efface.

At the same time a pharmacist mate administered tannic acid to the deep burns of the injured men to prevent their flesh from flecking off, and then visited another boat for the same purpose, and while swimming to a third boat became exhausted and went down, never to come up again; but there was the dew of immortality upon his brow and the radiance of heaven illuminating his watery grave.

Our illustrious colleagues in whose honor we assemble today belong in the category of those who served during those days of stress and crises, and they are among the casualties of war. They died gloriously in the service of their country. Eight of our comrades have passed away since the close of the war. They participated in the debates on the momentous issues determined in this greatest world forum of thought and action. They had a share in all of the history-making legislation enacted preceding and during the war years. They gave unstintingly of their time and efforts in behalf of our victory at arms and in furtherance of the cause of peace. We pause today to pay homage to their memories. Their colleagues who survive and still serve here will pay just tribute by the written word to them individually and thus preserve for posterity a record of their illustrious service and achievements. The youngest died in his 65th year and the oldest had passed his 88th milepost. Reasonably long life was vouchsafed to each of them ere the "silver cord was loosed or the golden bowl broken." In saluting their memory, I feel that they were able to join Byron in telling Death, that omnipotent tyrant, to his everlasting face that he possessed no sting, and in challenging the grave, his sleepless handmaiden to dare proclaim a victory. May God rest their souls.

The high obligation of this hour remains with us who still live and serve here to preserve the heritage of our civilization for the benefit of those now living and for the unborn

to follow after us. The days may be dark and the future clouded with many unhappy prospects; but if we are worthy of those who have gone before, we shall not falter in meeting the responsibilities of the times and underwriting the guaranties of liberty, freedom, and peace for the tomorrows.

These days call for high thinking, noble action, and unselfish dedication to the ideals of the Republic and to the spiritual verities which shall always be a source of strength and power in every crisis. It is well to remember that there has never been a night dark enough to put out the stars and that amid all the confusion, strife, and chaos extant in the earth, still this is my Father's world. Speaking of this atomic age, Walter Lippmann recently said, "Now the whole structure of our intellectual life must undergo a cleansing and reformation." Winston Churchill said about the same time, "Man must have a new heart." The great prophet Isaiah offered the solution more than 2,500 years ago when he wrote:

> They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength, they shall mount up with wings as eagles, they shall run and not be weary, they shall walk and not faint.

Everything is not gloom and pessimism. War is not inevitable, peace is not impossible. There is more of human sympathy than the world has known before, and divine compassion is as inexhaustible as the measure of God's love. America has opened wide her heart and delved deep into her treasure to relieve the suffering and want of the hungry and starving of the world—both friend and foe.

We have in a practical way voiced our concern for the devastated nations of earth, and we have known no race or clime. Our American ideals have found expression in the fullness of our generosity and the breadth of our sympathy at home and abroad. All faiths and creeds give expression in song and story to our conception of the universality of the brotherhood of man and the Fatherhood of God.

It was a Catholic who wrote, Lead Kindly Light; it was a Baptist who wrote, "Amazing Grace, how sweet the sound, that saved a wretch like me"; it was a Presbyterian who wrote "Rock of Ages, cleft for me, let me hide myself in thee"; it was Martin Luther, the founder of the Lutheran Church, who wrote, "A mighty fortress is our God, a bulwark never failing"; it was a Methodist who wrote, "Jesus, lover of my soul, let me to thy bosom fly, while the nearer waters roll, while the tempest still is high"; it was an Episcopalian, a follower of the Church of England, who wrote, "All hail the power of Jesus' name! Let angels prostrate fall; bring forth the royal diadem, and crown Him Lord of all"; it was a Jew who wrote:

The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want.

He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth me beside the still waters.

He restoreth my soul: he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake.

Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.

Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies: thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over.

Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever.

Thus speaking the universal language of mankind, voicing the hopes and the aspirations of the human heart.

"Our fathers' God, to thee,
Author of liberty,
To thee we sing:
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King."

Taps by Sgt. Chris G. Stergiou, United States Marine Corps.

Dr. Braskamp pronounced the following benediction:

"The Lord bless you and keep you; the Lord make His face to shine upon you and be gracious unto you; the Lord lift upon you His countenance and give you peace. Amen."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the terms of Senate Resolution 212, as a further mark of respect to the memories of the deceased Senators, the Senate stands adjourned until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 3 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, April 22, 1948, at 12 o'clock meridian.

Memorial Address
on
Charles Oscar Andrews

Memorial Address

Address by Senator Holland

of Florida

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, Senator CHARLES O. ANDREWS, Democrat of Florida, my distinguished predecessor, served as a Member of the Senate from November 3, 1936, until his passing here in Washington on September 18, 1946. He was nominated to the Senate in a special primary held August 11, 1936, and elected at the general election of that year to fill the unexpired term of 4 years of Park Trammell, who had died the previous May 8, 1936. Senator ANDREWS had had a career of service in all of the major branches of the State government of Florida. He was not very well known by the public at large but had a sincere and loyal group of friends who, upon his announcement for the Senate, became very active in his behalf. Practically all of the large daily newspapers in the State, except the two daily newspapers in his home town, the Orlando Morning Sentinel and the Orlando Reporter Star, supported his opponent, a distinguished former Governor of Florida, and almost unanimously asked Senator ANDREWS to withdraw from the race, inasmuch as they felt he had no chance for election. Notwithstanding these discouragements Senator ANDREWS was supported so loyally by his State-wide circle of friends that he was nominated to the Senate and subsequently elected. He was renominated and reelected in 1940, but had announced in October 1945 that he would not seek reelection in 1946 because he felt that his health was such that he would not be permitted to give the full measure of service that the people of Florida were entitled to expect of their elected representatives.

It appeared that, with the adjourning of Congress, Senator ANDREWS relaxed, in that he felt that in a measure his work had been done, and he became less able to carry on his daily routine and had gone to the Naval Medical Center at Bethesda, Md., early in September for a check up and instructions before leaving for his home in Orlando, Fla., and it was there that he died in his sleep on September 18, 1946.

At this point I ask to have reproduced a letter from President Truman to Mrs. Andrews, dated September 18, 1946:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, September 18, 1946.

Mrs. CHARLES O. ANDREWS,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MRS. ANDREWS: I have heard with deep sorrow of the death of your distinguished husband. I came to know his quality as a man and as a statesman when I served with him in the Senate. He had courage and common sense and a finely balanced judicial mind. Through his passing I have lost a valued personal friend and Florida and the country have lost a devoted and able public servant.

Mrs. Truman joins me in this expression of sympathy.

Very sincerely yours,

HARRY S. TRUMAN.

I also ask to have reproduced herein a letter to Senator ANDREWS from Senator Vandenberg, dated May 24, 1946:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., May 24, 1946.

Hon. CHARLES O. ANDREWS,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR CHARLES: Thanks for your letter of May 23.

I was sorry not to be able to attend the meeting of your special committee. But I am glad to note that everything is proceeding to your satisfaction. So long as it satisfies you, I am content to believe that it will satisfy me. This is only a small indication of my very deep respect for you—to which I may add a word of genuine affection.

With warm personal regards and best wishes.

Cordially and faithfully,

A. H. VANDENBERG.

CHARLES OSCAR ANDREWS

I also ask leave to have reproduced herein as a part of my remarks my brief tribute to Senator ANDREWS as it appears in the Record of the joint memorial service in the House of Representatives conducted May 19, 1947:

Mr. HOLLAND. Senator CHARLES O. ANDREWS was a native Floridian, born in Holmes County in the western part of the State on March 7, 1877. He was educated in the public schools of Florida, and in the South Florida Military Institute, a small but excellent military college then existing at my lifelong home, Bartow, Fla. It was while he was a cadet at that school that I first saw him. He also held diplomas from Florida State Normal and the University of Florida. In military activities he served as captain, Company M, First Regiment, Florida National Guard, and also volunteered for the Spanish-American War and applied for service in the First World War but was not accepted. He acquired invaluable experience as bill secretary of the Florida Senate. He was admitted to practice law, by the Supreme Court of Florida, in 1907, and by the Federal courts in 1911. His legal attainments and standing were of the highest. He served as judge of the criminal court, Walton County, 1910–11; as assistant attorney general of Florida, 1912–19; as circuit judge, 1919–25; and as a commissioner of the Florida Supreme Court, 1929–32. He was president of the Florida State Bar Association in 1921–22. In civic and fraternal affiliations he was a Rotarian and a Mason, a member of the Florida University Alumni Association, of Pi Kappa Alpha, social fraternity, and of Phi Delta Phi, legal fraternity. He was elected to the United States Senate November 3, 1936, and reelected for a 6-year term November 5, 1940. He received the honorary LL. D. degree from Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., in 1941.

Senator ANDREWS married Miss Margaret Spears, of Tallahassee, Fla.—his beloved "Daisy"—to whose inspiration and influence he attributed much of his success. No man had a more devoted wife; and no children, of whom there were three, a more devoted mother.

It was as a young attorney that I first became closely acquainted with Senator ANDREWS. This was while he was a circuit judge in Florida and I had just begun the practice of law. From this acquaintance grew a friendship that increased in strength throughout the years and which was always a source of pleasure and inspiration to me. One of his outstanding contributions to the business life of Florida was his service as an attorney and as a citrus grower and citizen in organizing a State-wide agency for citrus growers and handlers known as the Florida Citrus Growers Clearing House

Association, which he served as general counsel. He was entitled to much credit for the large amount of good which was accomplished by that organization.

A staunch defender of States' rights and imbued with a patriotism and love of his country transcending all other considerations, Senator ANDREWS believed in the literal interpretation of the Constitution. Indeed, with him it was truly the supreme law of the land. He made this known in the Senate upon his arrival in 1936 by joining forces immediately with others of his southern colleagues of like convictions on issues where either encroachment on or impairment of the powers reserved to the States was threatened. Senator ANDREWS' advice and opinion on constitutional questions was eagerly sought and highly regarded by his fellow Senators.

Although Senator ANDREWS had not been in robust health for some time, which was of great concern to his myriad friends in Florida as well as in Washington, his passing in the early hours of the morning last September 18 came as a shock to all of us. Of a kindly and sympathetic nature, with the modesty and gentleness that so become a gentleman, Senator ANDREWS from the very beginning of his service in the Senate formed friendships that endured to the end. He was recognized and loved for his sincerity of purpose and for his unwavering devotion to duty, said by General Lee, whom he idolized, to be the "sublimest word in the English language."

In conclusion, I ask leave to have reproduced an excerpt from the Congressional Record of August 2, 1946, the last day of Congress that year, showing spontaneous tributes paid to Senator ANDREWS on the floor of the Senate, together with various Florida newspaper articles and editorials paying tribute to him.

[From the Congressional Record of August 2, 1946]

TRIBUTES TO SENATOR ANDREWS

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, my colleague, the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], is voluntarily going out of the Senate at the conclusion of this session, and this will be the last session of the Senate which, so far as I know his present intentions, he will have the honor and distinction to attend.

I am sure that every Senator will miss the kindly, friendly, sincere, earnest, and patriotic senior Senator from Florida from this body. He is rounding out a distinguished career of public service which has carried him through the legislative, executive, and the judicial

branches of the government of the State of Florida and of the Nation.

As I said, it was his own choice that he retire from the Senate, which he does for reasons of health which have plagued him for some time.

It has been a great privilege for me to share service in the Senate with the senior Senator from Florida. He will carry with him not only my affection and esteem, but I am sure the affection and esteem of every other Senator who has had the real pleasure and satisfaction of service with Senator ANDREWS in the Senate.

The State of Florida will be greatly the loser when his distinguished service is no longer being given to the State and to the Nation.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with the Senator from Florida in his expressions of esteem and good will toward the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS].

I have enjoyed not only the service of Senator ANDREWS here, but his personal friendship and his cooperation. I wish for him long life and health and happiness in whatever he undertakes. I hope that his departure from the Senate will not mean that we shall not, from time to time, allow our paths to merge so that we may see more of him in the future.

I thank the junior Senator from Florida for giving me this opportunity to express my high esteem and my personal affection for Senator ANDREWS.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with the ideas expressed by the two Senators on the other side of the aisle toward our good friend the "Judge" as we call him. It has been my privilege to visit with him in his home. I know his fine wife, and I agree with everything that has been said about him. I am sorry that ill health has made it necessary for him to leave the Senate. The people of Florida would have been happy to send him back.

When I was in Florida, everywhere I went, I found people of all parties and of all creeds who really loved him. He had served on the bench with distinction, and has found a place in the hearts of many of his colleagues in the Senate.

We join in the wish of the majority leader that he may regain his health and in his fine home in Florida, down there among the lakes, will be able to enjoy the grandchildren and his family for many years to come.

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, I wish to join in what has been said about Senator ANDREWS. Since he has been in the Senate he has rendered great service to his State and to the Nation.

[From the Florida Times-Union of September 19, 1946]

SENATOR ANDREWS SUCCUMBS TO HEART ATTACK—FLORIDA SOLON STRICKEN AT NAVY HOSPITAL; FUNERAL SUNDAY IN ORLANDO—TERM NEAR END—CORTEGE LEAVES WASHINGTON TODAY OVER ACL; ARRIVES AT HOME FRIDAY

WASHINGTON, September 18.—CHARLES OSCAR ANDREWS, of Orlando, Florida's conservative senior United States Senator for the past decade, died from a heart attack at 6 o'clock this morning in the Naval Hospital at nearby Bethesda, Md. He was 69.

Haunted by a heart ailment for the past 5 years, Senator ANDREWS entered the hospital 10 days ago for a periodic examination. He was in fine spirits early last night when his wife visited him. He had spent part of the day in a chair on the sun porch.

Mrs. Andrews said her husband's physicians advised her that the heart condition was not improving, but they believed if he would go to his Orlando residence early this fall and escape the severe Washington winter, his condition might improve.

Recently Senator ANDREWS wrote to friends in Jacksonville that he expected to leave Washington the latter part of September, and probably would not return unless an emergency developed or a special session of Congress was called. His term would have expired when the next Congress convened in January.

FUNERAL SET SUNDAY

Funeral services will be held at 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon in the First Presbyterian Church at Orlando, of which Senator ANDREWS had been a member for many years, and burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery. The Reverend L. E. McNair, formerly of Jacksonville, pastor emeritus, and the Reverend Marshall Dendy, pastor, will officiate.

The body will leave Washington at 4:40 o'clock tomorrow afternoon over the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, and will arrive in Orlando Friday night.

Senator ANDREWS led a long, hard fight for passage of a bill which would repay Florida citrus and vegetable growers $10,000,000 in claims for damage done during a Mediterranean fruitfly eradication campaign in 1929. Just before Congress adjourned a few weeks ago, he pushed the bill to passage in the Senate, but it failed to get final consideration in the House.

Among the last bills Senator ANDREWS introduced was a proposed constitutional amendment to provide that no agency, individual, or organization should infringe upon a man's right to bargain individually or collectively with his employer.

He also was a strong supporter of a proposed cross-Florida barge canal, for which Congress repeatedly has denied funds.

CHARLES OSCAR ANDREWS

Although Senator ANDREWS was not as close to the White House as Senator Pepper during the long Roosevelt Administration, his contact with the Presidency became more intimate when Harry S. Truman—his old Senate seat mate—took the Presidential oath of office more than a year ago.

CHATTED WITH TRUMAN

Last week President Truman, on a visit to the naval hospital, visited Senator ANDREWS and they had a long chat.

Last winter Senator ANDREWS announced he would not be a candidate to succeed himself. Later, he gave his public backing to his old friend, former Gov. Spessard L. Holland, who last May won the Democratic nomination, which virtually assures election in the general election in November.

Political circles here and in Florida expect Gov. Millard F. Caldwell to name Holland to fill the unexpired term of Senator ANDREWS, but in Jacksonville today there was some talk that friends of Senator ANDREWS and his successor may ask Governor Caldwell to appoint Mrs. Andrews to fill the unexpired term. Governor Caldwell is in New York on business, and said he would have no statement on his action until after Senator ANDREWS' funeral.

Mrs. Andrews; her sister, Miss Sarah Spears, of Jacksonville; Federal Judge Dozier DeVane, of Orlanda, a life-long friend of the family; and members of Senator ANDREWS' secretarial staff, will accompany the body to Orlando. Judge DeVane arrived from Orlando tonight. Miss Spears reached here at noon.

Senator ANDREWS is survived by his widow, the former Miss Daisy Spears, of Monticello; three sons, Charles O. Andrews, Jr., an Orlando attorney, Lt. Thomas Oakley Andrews, and Edgar Andrews, of Lakeland; three grandchildren, Charles O. Andrews III and David W. Andrews, of Orlando, and Thomas Oakley Andrews, Jr., of Lakeland; two brothers, Oakley Andrews, of Umatilla, and David H. Andrews, of Tallahassee; three sisters, Mrs. Lee Padgett and Mrs. Joan Moore, of Ponce de Leon, and Mrs. Alice Parish, of Bonifay.

In a rare Senate procedure, Senater ANDREWS and Senator Claude Pepper first took their seats on the same day 10 years ago, but in many cases their political careers have been divergent.

RARELY TOOK FLOOR

Senator Pepper was the orator, whereas Senator ANDREWS rarely took the floor. He tended toward the conservative while Senator Pepper became the leader of the liberals. While Senator Pepper lined up almost invariably with the New Deal, Senator ANDREWS voted against Roosevelt bills as often as he supported them.

The soft-spoken Senator ANDREWS was a native Floridian, whose election in 1936 over former Gov. Doyle E. Carlton, of Tampa, was regarded as a major political upset. He rose to the Senate after a long public career devoted largely to secondary judicial positions.

While his younger colleague moved into the spotlight with his speeches on international affairs and domestic economic problems, Senator ANDREWS confined his activities more to the affairs of Florida.

Senator ANDREWS won the Senate nomination 10 years ago by a close 5,000 votes over Carlton in a special Democratic primary to fill the vacancy created by the death of Senator Park W. Trammell. On the same day, Senator Pepper was nominated without opposition to succeed Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, who had died about 6 weeks before Trammell. Senator ANDREWS' age brought him the rank as senior Senator from Florida.

Senator ANDREWS was born at Sandy Creek in Holmes County, Fla., on March 7, 1877.

He was a high ranking member of the Naval Affairs Committee, and was instrumental in Jacksonville being chosen as the site for the United States naval air station.

AIDED SENATE PROJECT

He was chairman of the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee, and as such he steered to passage an appropriation for remodeling the Senate Chamber. Work of renovating the Chamber is under way. Senator ANDREWS had hoped that the project could be completed before his term expired.

He also held membership on the Immigration Committee, Rules Committee, Judiciary Committee, and the Public Lands and Survey Committee. He devoted much of his time to such activity, particularly on the Judiciary Committee.

Senator ANDREWS received his elementary education in the public schools of Holmes County, and received his higher education in the South Florida Military Institute, the Florida State Normal School and the University of Florida.

During the Spanish-American War he held the rank of captain in Company M, First Regiment, Florida National Guard, and volunteered for service. He applied for service in World War I but was rejected.

Senator ANDREWS began his political career as a bill clerk in the 1903 State senate session. He was admitted to practice law in 1907, and in 1910 he became judge of the Walton County Criminal Court of Record. From 1912 to 1919 he was an assistant Florida

attorney general. Later he moved to Orlando and was elected judge of the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit, a post he held until 1925.

He represented Orange County in the State legislature in 1927, and from 1929 to 1932 he was one of the State supreme court commissioners, named to help the tribunal clear up a huge backlog of cases on its docket.

HEADED BAR ASSOCIATION

He was president of the Florida State Bar Association in 1921, and held membership in the Orange County Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He was a member of the Rotary Club, the York Rite bodies of Masonry, the Florida University Alumni Association, Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity, and was an honorary member of the legal fraternity of Phi Delta Phi. He held an honorary degree, LL. D., from Rollins College.

Senator ANDREWS was the first general counsel for the Florida Association of Real Estate Boards, counsel for the Florida Citrus Commission, and city attorney for Orlando.

The State's highest governmental officials were making plans in Florida today to attend the funeral. The State cabinet and the State supreme court both met in special session and sent expressions of condolence to the family.

Hundreds of telegrams of sympathy poured into Senator ANDREWS' office today, and many dignitaries, including representatives from the White House, called on Mrs. Andrews, President Truman will be represented by an aide at the funeral.

Senator Pepper said that his colleague's death was "not only a great shock but a deep personal sorrow. He was loved and respected by those who worked with him in every path of life. The State has sustained an irreparable loss.

Representative Emory H. Price, of the Second Florida District, en route to Florida, wired his condolences from Richmond, Va.

Governor Caldwell described Senator ANDREWS as a "splendid gentleman, a good Senator, level headed, who had common sense and was courageous."

Senator-nominee Holland said Senator ANDREWS was one of "Florida's leaders and among its very best citizens."

President John J. Tigert of the University of Florida stated that Senator ANDREWS' passing "was a great loss to the Nation, the State, and to the University of Florida in particular."

Meanwhile, four veterans' organizations at Miami urged that Holland be appointed to replace the vacancy resulting from Senator ANDREWS' death. The suggestion was incorporated in a telegram sent to Governor Caldwell.

[From the Winter Park (Fla.) Herald of September 20, 1946]

FLORIDA'S SENIOR SENATOR PASSES AWAY IN SLEEP IN UNITED STATES NAVAL HOSPITAL—CENTRAL FLORIDA MOURNS PASSING OF PUBLIC SERVANT; FUNERAL SERVICES IN FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN ORLANDO ON SUNDAY

Florida's senior Senator and one of the most beloved and respected Members of the United States Senate, CHARLES O. ANDREWS, of Orlando, passed away in his sleep in the United States Naval Hospital in Washington, D. C., Wednesday of this week. The Senator had entered the hospital shortly over a week before for a check-up before returning to his home in Orlando after 3 years of failing health and wartime pressure while serving Florida in Congress.

Funeral services for the Senator will be held Sunday afternoon, at 3 p. m., in the First Presbyterian Church, of Orlando, the Reverend Marshall Dendy, officiating.

Senator ANDREWS had given some 30 years of his life to public service and had endeared himself to thousands of Floridians during his terms as assistant attorney general of Florida, judge of the seventeenth judicial circuit, city attorney of the city of Orlando, a member of the Florida Supreme Court Commission and, finally, as United States Senator from Florida, a position which he held from 1936 until his death this week.

A past president of the Florida Bar Association, a member of the Orlando Rotary Club, a Mason, and a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Orlando, Senator ANDREWS had brought many improvements to his native State. Serving as a member of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, he was responsible for much of the speed and efficiency with which our Navy rose to its wartime position of dominance of the world's sea lanes. His fight for the "Medfly" bill was outstanding among his senatorial accomplishments and was finally approved by his colleagues last July and will go before the House when Congress reconvenes in January. To Senator ANDREWS goes the credit for the Navy's selection of Jacksonville as a site for one of the largest training stations of the Nation, the securing of a new Federal building for Orlando and his help was a vital factor in the construction of the Banana River Naval Air Base in Cocoa.

High tribute was paid by citizens of Florida and the entire Nation to Senator ANDREWS this week as persons of all walks of life extended their condolences to the Andrews family.

Beside his wife, the Senator left his three sons, Charles O., Jr., of Winter Park; Thomas Oakley, and Edwin, who were living with the family in Washington at the time of his death.

CHARLES OSCAR ANDREWS

[From the Orlando (Fla.) Morning Sentinel of September 19, 1946]

SENATOR CHARLES O. ANDREWS TAKEN BY DEATH IN CAPITAL—FUNERAL SERVICES IN ORLANDO ON SUNDAY—SENATORIAL PARTY TO HONOR FLORIDIAN

(By Wilton Allen)

Senator CHARLES O. ANDREWS, Florida's senior Senator and one of the State's ablest statesmen, died unexpectedly of a heart attack yesterday at the United States Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C. He was 69.

Kept away from many Senate sessions during the past 2 years by illness and with only a few months of his term left to run until his voluntary retirement from public life because of ill health, Senator ANDREWS entered the hospital approximately 10 days ago for a physical check-up.

The Senator's body will leave Washington for Orlando today at 4:40 p. m., accompaide by congressional colleagues and members of the family.

Funeral services will be held here Sunday at 3 p. m. in the First Presbyterian Church with the Reverend Dr. Marshall C. Dendy, pastor, officiating. Interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

According to word received in Tallahassee yesterday from Senator Kenneth D. McKellar, Democrat, of Tennessee, President of the Senate, a senatorial party will arrive in Orlando Sunday to attend the funeral. Senator McKellar said the group will be made up of Senators who are now on vacation from congressional duties, the party leaving Washington Saturday.

Senator ANDREWS is survived by his widow, the former Daisy Spears, of Tallahassee, and three sons, Charles O., Jr., of Winter Park, and Thomas Oakley and Edwin of Lakeland.

After some 30 years in public life, 10 of which he spent in Washington, Senator ANDREWS did not anticipate another term in the Senate. Last winter he announced that he would not be a candidate to succeed himself. Later, he gave his public support to former Gov. Spessard L. Holland, who won the Democratic nomination last May.

In failing health for the past 3 years, the Senator planned instead to retire from public life and devote his remaining years to his interests in central Florida.

Mrs. Andrews was in Washington at the time of his death. A daily visitor to the Bethesda Hospital just outside Washington, she was notified yesterday at 5 a. m. that the Senator had suffered a heart attack, dying without regaining consciousness. He had appeared in no danger when she left the hospital Tuesday night.

As the news of the Senator's death swept the Nation yesterday, high dignitaries, State and local officials, and friends paid tribute to the closing of a long and distinguished service in public life in expressions of sympathy and regret.

At Tallahassee the State cabinet and supreme court met in special session and sent expressions of condolence to the family. Meanwhile, the State's highest governmental officials made plans to attend the funeral here Sunday.

Regarded as an expert parliamentarian in the Senate, Senator ANDREWS was chairman of the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee and of the special committee charged with reconstruction of the Senate Chamber.

He was also a member of five other committees: Naval, Judiciary, Immigration, Public Lands and Surveys, and Rules.

As a member of the Naval Affairs Committee, Senator ANDREWS believed in a strong Navy and had much to do with putting it in as good shape as it was when the war broke out. In this connection he was instrumental in securing several naval bases throughout the State.

Among the last bills he introduced was a proposed constitutional amendment to provide that no agency, individual, or organization should infringe upon a man's right to bargain individually or collectively with his employer.

Long the champion of the Mediterranean fruitfly bill, he won Senate passage last August of a $10,000,000 appropriation to compensate growers for their losses sustained by the Mediterranean fruitfly infestation during the late 1920's, only to see it die in the House when Republicans threatened a filibuster until the predesignated adjournment hour. The bill, however, is scheduled to go before the House when Congress reconvenes in January.

He was also a strong supporter of the proposed cross-Florida barge canal, for which Congress repeatedly has denied funds.

Elected to the Senate in 1936 in a political upset, Senator ANDREWS defeated former Gov. Doyle E. Carlton for the Democratic nomination by some 5,000 votes in a special election to fill the vacancy created by the death of Senator Park W. Trammell.

On that same day, Senator Claude Pepper was nominated without opposition to succeed Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, who had died about 6 weeks before Trammell.

In rare Senate procedure, Senators ANDREWS and Pepper took their seats on the same day 10 years ago, but in many respects their political careers have been divergent. Senator Pepper was the orator whereas Senator ANDREWS rarely took the floor. Almost invariably, Senator Pepper lined up with the New Deal, Senator

ANDREWS voted against Roosevelt bills as often as he supported them. While his younger colleague became the leader of the liberals and moved into the limelight with speeches on international affairs and domestic economic problems, Senator ANDREWS leaned toward the conservative and confined his activities more to the affairs of state.

Soft spoken and mild mannered, lean and scholarly, Senator ANDREWS was not as close to the White House as Senator Pepper during the Roosevelt administration. However, his contact with the Presidency became more intimate when Harry Truman—his old Senate seat mate—took the Presidential oath of office more than a year ago.

Senator ANDREWS died without seeing one of the greatest objectives in his senatorial career—the renovation of the outmoded House and Senate Chambers. He had devoted considerable time as chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee in joint work with a similar House committee to replace the sagging roofs and skylights and to provide each Chamber with modern lighting and acoustics.

The project had reached the bid-letting stage, but construction firms had refused to take on the job now because of the shortage of materials and uncertainty of labor costs.

He was largely responsible for Orlando securing its new Federal building and is given full credit for bringing the large naval base to Jacksonville after it had been turned down by naval authorities. Likewise, he was instrumental in obtaining the Banana River Naval Air Base near Cocoa as well as other projects throughout the State.

Senator ANDREWS at various times served as a clerk in the State senate, judge of the criminal court of records in Walton County, assistant attorney general for the State, judge of the seventeenth judicial circuit, Orange County representative in the State legislature, and as a member of a special State supreme court commission.

In addition, he was the first general counsel for the Florida Association of Real Estate Boards, counsel for the Florida Citrus Commission, city attorney for Orlando, and served one term as president of the State bar association.

In Orlando, where he practiced law for many years with his son, Charles O., Jr., he was a Mason and a member of the Rotary Club and the Presbyterian Church.

The son of a Confederate veteran, Senator ANDREWS was born in west Florida's Holmes County, the seventh of 10 children. He was educated in the public schools, the old South Florida Military Institute, and the University of Florida. He was graduated from the University of Florida and admitted to the bar in 1907.

A captain in the National Guard, he volunteered for service in the Spanish-American War and applied for service in the First World War.

His political career was started in Tallahassee as a bill clerk in the State senate in 1907. It was in Tallahassee that he met Trammell, then President of the Senate. A strong friendship sprang up, and it was largely through Trammell's influence that Senator ANDREWS came to the fore in politics.

Trammell became State attorney general in 1912 and promptly appointed his youthful protége as an assistant. Senator ANDREWS kept the job through Trammell's term as governor. Then, in 1919, when the seventeenth judicial circuit was created—composed of Lake, Osceola, and Orange Counties—and attorneys in this district could not agree on a judge, Gov. Sidney J. Catts appointed the young assistant attorney general as judge of the new circuit.

In 1925 he resigned as circuit judge to enter private practice in Orlando. He was named general counsel for the State real-estate commission and appointed city attorney for the city of Orlando, which he held for several years.

One of the prominent leaders in the citrus industry and the owner of a grove himself, he was one of the organizers of the Citrus Clearing House Association. Serving as its general counsel, he wrote the organization's charter which was later adopted almost intact by the Florida Citrus Commission when created by Gov. Dave Sholtz.

In 1929 he represented Orange County in the State legislature. In that same year the State supreme court had a backlog of some thousand cases. The legislature created the Florida Supreme Court Commission and Senator ANDREWS was one of three judges named to help clear up the docket.

After 3 years as State supreme court commissioner, he returned to Orlando in 1932 and reentered the practice of law, being joined by Charles O., Jr., in 1934.

In 1939 Senator Trammell died in Washington. Judge ANDREWS' friends urged him to run to fill the vacancy. It was in this election that he scored his political upset, defeating former Governor Carlton.

[From the Orlando (Fla.) Morning Sentinel of September 19, 1946]

TRIBUTE PAID SENATOR ANDREWS BY NATION'S DIGNITARIES

As the news of Senator CHARLES O. ANDREWS' death at the United States Naval Hospital in Washington became known yesterday, many of the Nation's dignitaries as well as State officials and close friends paid tribute to the passing of Florida's senior Senator in

statements of regret and sorrow in the closing of a long and distinguished life.

Senator CLAUDE PEPPER, visiting his family in Tallahassee, said he not only suffered a "great shock, but a deep personal sorrow" at the death of Senator ANDREWS.

"For 10 years in the Senate, Senator ANDREWS and I have had as close and cordial association as two Senators can have," he said, "and his passing to me is not only a great shock, but a deep personal sorrow.

"Senator ANDREWS was a good and great man. No man surpassed him in love of his State and country. No character was cleaner or nobler than his.

"To Florida, the birthplace of him and his ancestors, he rendered a long life of distinguished service in executive, judicial, and legislative office. The State has suffered an irreparable loss. His colleagues in Washington who had such deep affection and esteem for him will join us in Florida in honor of his memory and in deepest sympathy to Mrs. Andrews and to the family."

Gov. Millard F. Caldwell said in New York while en route to Buffalo for a National Guard convention that "Senator ANDREWS was a splendid citizen and a fine Senator. He had common sense and courage."

Former Gov. Spessard L. Holland, Democratic nominee to succeed Senator ANDREWS, said at Bradenton, where he is vacationing with his family at Anna Maria on the Gulf coast:

"I am profoundly sorry to hear of Senator ANDREWS' death. He was one of Florida's leaders and among its very best citizens. He rendered this State service of high degree. In every way he was sound, conservative, and wholly diligent in looking after the affairs of this State. He was my personal friend, and I shall miss him."

Holland said Senator ANDREWS had undergone a severe strain during the war years and expressed belief that this taxing of his strength led to his fatal illness.

At Gainesville, President John J. Tigert termed Senator ANDREWS' death "a great loss to the Nation, the State, and to the University of Florida in particular.

"He was one of the university's most outstanding alumni and always manifested intense interest in the institution's affairs. He cooperated wholeheartedly during the 10 years of his service in the United States Senate in all matters concerning the university.

"He will be mourned by a host of friends in the university community, including members of the faculty and student body."

In Orlando, Criminal Court Judge W. M. Murphy, long-time friend of the Senator, said: "I knew Judge ANDREWS during all the

time he was circuit judge and since, and always held him in the highest admiration and respect. Florida has lost a true friend and our country a wise statesman. He will be greatly missed."

Howard Phillips, vice president of the Dr. Phillips Co. here, said: "The Florida citrus industry had lost a great friend and benefactor.

"Senator ANDREWS never failed to come to the aid of the industry at home or in Washington. Farming, and especially the growing of citrus, was always close to his heart and I personally think he contributed more to the orderly marketing of Florida citrus than any other man in the Nation."

N. P. Yowell, long time a close friend of the Senator, was deeply shocked when the news of Senator ANDREWS' death was relayed to him.

"I consider Senator ANDREWS' contribution to his State and Nation as outstanding. He was a quiet and unassuming person, honest and sincere in all of his efforts and always did his utmost to serve his fellow man.

"His life was a life af service, and the people he knew and their problems were his chief concern. Florida has lost a loyal and devoted servant," he said.

Dean Melville E. Johnson, of St. Lukes Cathedral, termed the Senator "a devoted father and husband and a Christian gentleman."

"I have personally known Senator ANDREWS for 15 years and had heard of him and admired him even before that. I admired his opinions and efforts exceedingly and I know of no man that is more entitled to eulogy.

"His indefatigable labor in the discharge of his duty is worthy of a memorial. He served his country in wartime as much as any man in uniform and was unselfish in his sacrifices. The State and Nation have lost a great leader and the people of Orlando a great friend as well," Dean Johnson said.

The Orlando City Council at its regular weekly meeting yesterday adopted the following resolution:

"RESOLUTION

"Whereas our State and Nation have lost a distinguished citizen and public servant in the passing of United States Senator CHARLES O. ANDREWS; and

"Whereas the people of Orlando particularly will feel the loss of this able but cordial and friendly citizen: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the City Council of the City of Orlando, Fla.—

"1. The members of this council personally and officially lament the passing of United States Senator CHARLES O. ANDREWS and

express to his family their sincere heartfelt sympathy in their great loss.

"2. The council gratefully acknowledges the outstanding sacrificial service which Senator ANDREWS has rendered to our city, State, and Nation and bemoans the loss of his continued influence in public affairs.

"3. The city clerk is directed to forward a copy of this resolution to the family of Senator ANDREWS and deliver a copy to the press.

"Unanimously adopted this September 18, 1946.

"[SEAL] WM. BEARDALL, *Mayor.*

"Attest:

"ED. MCDOWELL, *City Clerk.*"

[From the Orlando (Fla.) Morning Sentinel of September 23, 1946]

CAREER LIKENED TO JOSEPH—NEIGHBORS, DIGNITARIES JOIN FINAL HOMAGE PAID SENATOR CHARLES O. ANDREWS

(By Wilton Allen)

Orange County friends and neighbors were joined by Florida's governmental leaders in paying final tribute to Senator CHARLES O. ANDREWS here yesterday as simple funeral services were conducted in the flower-banked First Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder and a member for more than a quarter of a century.

Florida's senior Senator, who planned to retire from public life at the end of his present term a few months hence, died suddenly in Washington last Wednesday.

Services at the church lasted 22 minutes as Dr. Marshall C. Dendy, pastor, spoke briefly of Senator ANDREWS' life and likened his career to that of Joseph, expressing the hope that the Senator's deep moral convictions and unselfish spirit would inspire future leaders as Joseph had inspired Moses.

"In the life of this public servant there was revealed honesty of deed and sincerity of purpose, which are jewels that will adorn the name of any man of state," Dr. Dendy said.

"In years to come, some new Moses may well look into the record of CHARLES OSCAR ANDREWS and be guided by the spirit of one who has written a record of devotion to duty which should inspire future public servants to greater deeds for the State he loved so well."

Dr. Dendy selected his text from Exodus 13:19: "And Moses took the bones of Joseph with him, for he had straitly sworn the children of Israel, saying, 'God will surely visit you; and ye shall carry up my bones away hence with you.' "

In the funeral party as honorary pallbearers were Gov. Millard Caldwell, who arrived from New York a few minutes before the services; Senator Claude Pepper, and former Gov. Spessard L. Holland, four Florida Congressmen and representatives of virtually every branch of the State and Federal Government in Florida.

Music at the church consisted of a 20-minute organ prelude played by Mrs. Margaret C. George, the church organist.

Friends and associates of the Senator began filling the church more than an hour before the services began. Every seat was occupied and many were turned away.

Several hundred persons stood in the vicinity of the church for a glimpse of the plain brown casket when the Senator was carried to the Carey Hand funeral home hearse by eight fellow Rotarians who acted as active pallbearers.

The entire rostrum was hidden by the high bank of beautiful floral offerings from friends, State and Federal Government leaders and agencies.

In the center in front of the casket was the purple and gold wreath of the Rotary Club made in the shape of the Rotary insignia. To the right was the big wreath of white chrysanthemums and pink gladiolus sent by President Truman, who was Senator ANDREWS' seat-mate in the Senate before he became Vice President. To the left of the casket stood the large wreath of red roses bearing the official gold-stamped red ribbon of the United States Senate.

Serving as a direct background was a solid row of multicolored chrysanthemums, extending all the way around the rostrum.

Governor Caldwell and Holland, Senator-elect who drew Senator ANDREWS' support when he did not seek reelection, entered the church together and were taken to seats nearest the casket. They had been preceded by Senator Pepper, who arrived a few moments previously. Other dignitaries sat in the same section of the church.

Members of the Rotary Club and the Orlando Bar Association sat in a group in another section. United States District Judge Dozier DeVane, a former law partner of the Senator, sat with the family, which, in addition to Mrs. Andrews, included three sons, Charles O., Jr., of Winter Park, Thomas Oakley and Edwin of Lakeland.

The family entered and left the church via a side door.

Leading the funeral procession were 2 State highway patrol cars, followed by the 20 vehicles bearing Federal and State officials. The hearse carrying the Senator's body was escorted by the Orlando motorcycle patrolmen after which came the four family cars.

Services at the graveside beneath the moss-hung oaks of Greenwood Cemetery were brief and simple, lasting less than 10 minutes

after the family was seated. They consisted of the reading of a short passage of Scripture and a prayer by Dr. Dendy.

All floral offerings were not used at the church. The number of offerings was said by the Carey Hand funeral home to be several hundred.

Active pallbearers were V. W. Estes, Jacob Burkhard, W. L. Tilden, Paul Stein, H. L. Jacobs, N. P. Yowell, C. C. Brown, and W. S. Branch, all long-time friends of the Senator. Ushers were deacons of the church.

Besides Governors Caldwell and Holland, honorary pallbearers, were headed by Senator Pepper and four Congressmen, Representatives Bob Sikes, J. Hardin Peterson, Dwight L. Rogers, and Joe Hendricks.

Other honorary pallbearers included: United States Circuit Court Judge Curtis L. Walker, United States District Judge William J. Barker, United States Marshals J. B. Royall and Chester S. Dishong, Secretary of State R. A. Gray, State Supreme Court Justice Alto Adams, State Treasurer Ed Larson, Attorney General Tom Watson, Comptroller J. M. Lee, State Superintendent of Education Colin English, Internal Revenue Collector John Fahs, Customs Collector A. J. Angles, United States District Attorney Herbert S. Phillips and S. Kendrick Guernsey, member of the State road department.

Others attending included: Tom Gurney, chairman of the State board of control; Courtney Campbell, State road department member; John T. Wigginton, executive secretary to Governor Caldwell; State Representative M. B. Smith, of Sanford; Tom Shackleford, former member, State road department; and Assistant Attorney General Howard Bailey.

Senator ANDREWS' body arrived in Orlando Friday. It lay in state in the chapel of the Carey Hand funeral home 5 hours Saturday and 3 hours yesterday as hundreds of friends visited the chapel to pay their respects to Orlando's statesman who had served the State in the Senate for the past decade.

In failing health for the past 3 years, Senator ANDREWS planned to retire at the end of his present term after some 30 years of public life, during which he served as assistant attorney general, judge of the criminal court of records for Walton County, judge of the seventeenth judicial circuit, State supreme court commissioner, State legislator, and Senator.

In addition, he was the first general counsel for the Florida Association of Real Estate Boards, counsel for the Florida Citrus Commission, and attorney for the city of Orlando, serving one term as president of the State bar association.

Born in Holmes County, the seventh of 10 children of a Confederate war veteran, Senator ANDREWS graduated from the University of Florida and was admitted to the bar in 1907. A veteran of the Spanish-American War, he got his political start in Tallahassee as a bill clerk in the State senate.

It was in Tallahassee that he met the late Senator Park Trammell, which resulted in a strong friendship. In 1912 Trammell became attorney general and promptly appointed his young protégé as his assistant.

Senator ANDREWS held the post of assistant attorney general through Trammell's governorship. In 1919, when the seventeenth judicial circuit, composed of Lake, Osceola, and Orange Counties was formed, he was appointed judge of the new circuit.

He resigned in 1925 to enter the private practice of law in Orlando. He was then named general counsel for the State association of Real Estate Boards and appointed city attorney of Orlando.

One of the prominent leaders in the citrus industry and owner of a grove himself, he was one of the organizers of the Citrus Clearinghouse Association. As counsel for the organization, he wrote the charter which was later adopted almost intact by the Florida Citrus Commission when created by Gov. Dave Sholtz.

In 1929 he represented Orange County in the State legislature and in that same year was named one of the three judges on the State supreme court commission, created by the legislature to help clear a backlog of cases from the supreme-court docket.

Three years later he returned to Orlando and reentered the private pactice of law, being joined by Charles O., Jr., in 1934.

Senator Trammell died in Washington in 1936. Persuaded by friends to seek the office, Judge ANDREWS defeated former Gov. Doyle E. Carlton in a special primary.

In the same election Senator Pepper was nominated to fiill the vacancy created by the death of Senator Duncan U. Fletcher a few months before. So, in rare Senate procedure, both Florida Senators took their seats on the same day.

He was reelected in 1940 to another term, but last winter announced that he did not intend to seek reelection. Instead, he threw his public support behind Holland, who was nominated in the primaries last May. Senator ANDREWS planned to devote his time to his central Florida interest.

Regarded as an expert parliamentarian, the lean and scholarly Senator was chairman of the Public Buildings and Grounds Committee and of a special committee charged with reconstruction of the Senate Chamber.

He was a ranking member of the Naval Affairs Committee and served on the Judiciary, Immigration, Public Lands and Surveys, and Rules Committees.

As a member of the Naval Affairs Committee, Senator ANDREWS believed in a strong Navy and had much to do with putting it in as good shape as it was when the war broke out.

He was instrumental in securing the new Federal Building for Orlando, the naval air bases at Jacksonville and Banana River, and other State projects.

Among the last bills he introduced was a proposed constitutional amendment to provide that no agency, individual, or organization should infringe upon a man's right to bargain individually or collectively with his employer.

He was a strong supporter of the cross-Florida barge canal, for which Congress repeatedly failed to provide funds.

Long a champion of the med-fly bill, he won Senate passage last August of a $10,000,000 appropriation to compensate growers for their losses sustained in the med-fly epidemic of the late 1920's, only to see it die in the House when Republicans threatened filibuster until the hour of prearranged adjournment. The bill is scheduled for House consideration when Congress reconvenes in January.

Soft-spoken and mild-mannered, Senator ANDREWS was not as close to the White House as Senator Pepper during the Roosevelt administration. His contact, however, became more intimate when his Senate seat-mate, Harry Truman, was elevated to the Presidency.

Although taking their seats on the same day, the careers of Senator ANDREWS and Senator Pepper have been divergent in many respects. Senator ANDREWS rarely took the floor and voted against Roosevelt bills as regularly as he voted for them. Senator Pepper took the floor frequently and almost invariably lined up with the New Deal.

Senator ANDREWS leaned toward the conservative and confined his activities more to the affairs of state while his younger colleague became the leader of liberals and moved into the limelight with speeches on international affairs and economic problems.

Simplicity was the theme of the Senator's final rites in accordance with the wishes of Mrs. Andrews and the family. Tentative plans for a military funeral were canceled here after the arrival of Mrs. Andrews when it was learned that she preferred simpler rites with a minimum of elaborance.

Dr. Dendy started the service immediately upon the arrival of the family and 22 minutes later it was over. It consisted of an

opening prayer, a passage of Scripture, a closing prayer, and Dr. Dendy's brief eulogy, which follows:

"Today we reverently and affectionately gather in this church in the presence of the earthly temple which held the spirit of Senator CHARLES OSCAR ANDREWS, who was a member and an elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Orlando. On March 7, 1877, in Holmes County, Fla., there was born to John Andrews and his wife, Mary Yon Andrews, a son, whom they named CHARLES OSCAR ANDREWS. He was the seventh of 10 children. That was the beginning of a life that was to be dedicated to the people of his State and Nation. God gave him a companion who has been the inspiration and strength of his life. To them were given a daughter, who has died, and three sons, who have increased the happiness of the home and who will prolong the influence of their parents' lives. In this church, which was his church, we meet today to invoke the blessings of Almighty God upon the deeds of his life, and to ask for the comforting peace of our Lord, Jesus Christ, upon his beloved family.

"When Joseph, beloved servant of his people, wise statesman of a nation, and faithful believer in God, approached the hour when he would retire from his work, he exacted one promise of his family, 'God will surely visit you and ye shall carry my bones from hence.' The man who walked among princes and talked with the mighty had a longing to leave Egypt and rest among the people whom he had served. At the close of his life he was homesick for his own beloved land.

"Long years after Joseph died his people took up his bones and bore them back to Canaan. Their new leader, Moses, thought of Joseph's spirit; of his dreams for his people, of his chivalry when tempted, of his courage when tested, of his loyalty to principles, and of his faith in God. The spirit of Joseph lived again in the life of Moses, who guided Israel in her new day.

"In the story of Joseph there is a parallel with the life of the statesman whose memory we honor. That nation is fortunate which has as her leaders men who have deep moral convictions and an unselfish spirit. Such men accept their office as a trust. They administer our Government upon the principles of a Constitution which was written under the providence of God. In the life of this public servant there was revealed honesty of deed and sincerity of purpose, which are jewels that will adorn the name of any man of state. In the years to come some new Moses may well look to the record of Senator CHARLES OSCAR ANDREWS and be guided by the spirit of one who has written 'a record of devotion to duty

which should inspire future public servants to greater deeds for the State he loved so well.'

"Let the leaders of our Nation, the officials of our State, and the hosts of friends from every walk of life join the minister in praying that God, our Heavenly Father, may give peace and comfort to his family through the riches of grace in Christ Jesus; that the blessings of God may rest upon his colleagues in Government and upon the people of his State; and that the fullness of eternal life may be the reward of our fellow Christian forevermore. Amen."

[From the Miami Herald of September 19, 1946]

COLLEAGUES IN SENATE PRAISE SENATOR ANDREWS

(By Radford Mobley)

WASHINGTON.—Never a spectacular figure, Senator CHARLES O. ANDREWS of Florida, fondly known to his cronies as "The Judge," served his constituents with quiet efficiency here.

Senate leaders were among his best friends. Floor Leader Alben Barkley, of Kentucky, was a close friend of the judge, and when ANDREWS wanted a piece of legislation for some section of his State he simply turned the matter over to the Democratic leader who, with ANDREWS, would put it through.

"We would do almost anything for the judge," once said Senator Tom Connally, of Texas, veteran Democrat, who described ANDREWS as "genuine true blue in all his relationships."

The Senator was ill during his latter days in the Senate and rarely took part in debate. He watched proceedings whenever possible, however, and was a stickler for upholding the dignity of the United States Senate.

Once he rose to inform his colleagues that their diction was slipping and some of them should take elocution lessons. From any other Member this remark would have caused a storm, but the Senate lions took it docilely from the judge.

SPONSORED MIAMI AID

The Senator was a great Navy man and his happiest legislative days were probably spent as a member of the Naval Affairs Committee. He was sympathetic with south Florida's interests and sponsored legislation to make Miami a cultural and trade-relations center for pan-America.

He urged an international highway to Latin America, and constantly called attention to the need for more intelligent development of trade with the good-neighbor states.

During his early Senate days—he served from 1936 until his death—Senator ANDREWS was an ardent follower of President Roosevelt. Later he differed with the former President on some of Mr. Roosevelt's social and economic legislation. He backed him 100 percent during the war and was quick always to tell his colleagues of the fine record of Florida servicemen.

COLLEAGUES PRAISE HIM

Senator Scott Lucas, Illinois, Democrat, who served with ANDREWS on the Naval Affairs Committee, spoke for his colleagues Wednesday, saying, "Senator ANDREWS will be greatly missed by our body. He was an able Member and a fine citizen."

Hal Phillips, former secretary to ANDREWS, speaking for Floridians here, said: "He was a gentleman of the old school. He was kindly and wise and will leave his mark in the Senate."

Aptly summing up the lovable "judge," Frank J. Wideman, of West Palm Beach, former assistant attorney general, said: "The passing of Senator ANDREWS is a real loss to Florida and to thousands of devoted friends. He was genuine in all of his relationships by reason of his modest and unassuming nature. He worked quietly and effectively for the State on many important projects not generally known. CHARLES ANDREWS applied himself to the limit, and beyond the limit, in unselfish public service. The respect and sincere friendship of his colleagues in the Senate was a great asset in his successful work."

[From the Miami Daily News of September 22, 1946]

A TRIBUTE TO SENATOR CHARLES O. ANDREWS

(By Thomas W. Hagan)

WASHINGTON, September 21.—For your tribute to Florida's late beloved Senator CHARLES O. ANDREWS, look in your book of quotations under "simplicity." For the venerable Orlandoan was in all things just that.

Gray, ramrod erect despite his years, Senator ANDREWS could be angry. He was a sensitive man who knew the worth of friend and foe, and who was equally vehement in denouncing both—if the occasion demanded. But in most things he was placid, quiet, long-suffering.

He was a product of his State and times. He was by all present-day standards a "conservative." Undoubtedly the effect of his conservatism was heightened by the contrast most drew between him and Senator Claude Pepper.

CHARLES OSCAR ANDREWS

[From the Delray Beach (Fla.) News of October 27, 1946]

A Good Representative of the People—Senator Andrews Was One of the Senate's Highest Esteemed Men

In the sudden but not unexpected death of Senator Charles O. Andrews, Florida's senior Senator, the South and the Nation lost one of the most popular and able men on the Washington scene.

Mild mannered and unassuming, almost shy in his contacts, but warm and genial among his colleagues in the United States Senate, Senator Andrews, during his 10-year tenure in "the greatest deliberative body on earth" became one of the most respected and highly esteemed men in that body.

Senator Andrews was not regarded as a fighter in the accepted sense of that term, but his colleagues knew him to have a streak of stubbornness and an ingrained perseverance and determination which, despite his illness of the past few years, caused him to show the utmost tenacity of purpose in pursuing any course in which he had determined that he was in the right. And because of this determination, he never let up in his attempts to pass legislation which he believed in the interest of his constituents or in the interests of the people of the United States.

SURE OF FACTS

Tall, gaunt, for during the last few months he had lost weight almost to the point of emaciation, slow and deliberate of speech, ofttimes hesitant in his enunciation, Senator Andrews always was sure of his facts, had always marshaled his forces with the mind of a keen lawyer, when he infrequently arose to address the Senate upon any legislation in which he was interested. And he always had a respectful, tolerant, and sympathetic audience in the membership.

As a matter of fact, many times during his career, Senator Andrews won votes for his pet measures, not articularly on their merit, but because of the high esteem in which he was held by his colleagues.

Senator Andrews came to the Senate in November 1936 along with Senator Claude Pepper, the junior Senator from Florida. They were sworn in together, the senior Senator then 59, the junior Senator then 36 years old, the one aging and graying and a little stooped, the other vigorous and vibrant with young manhood.

PHILOSOPHIES DIFFERED

And in comparing the political philosophies of these two Senators from the same State, the years have developed them as the antithesis of one another. Senator Andrews, a conservative of the

old southern school, following in the footsteps of Florida's famous Senator Duncan U. Fletcher and a disciple of the veteran Walter F. George, of Georgia, who was one of his closest friends. While Senator Pepper has developed into an extreme liberal and is outdealing the New Deal in his progressivism.

Senator ANDREWS, while accepting some of the reforms of the Roosevelt administration, broke with the late President over the Supreme Court fight and was among the delegation of Senators who marched to the White House to urge President Roosevelt to recede from his court-packing stand which then threatened to split the Democratic Party.

His background as a jurist and his high regard for the reputation of the Supreme Court stirred strong feelings in the Floridian over the court fight.

Influence of Senator ANDREWS' opposition to the court-packing bill caused it to be recommitted within 5 days to the Judiciary Committee where it was pigeonholed. So strongly did the Floridian feel against tampering with the Supreme Court that he introduced, as a substitute for the Supreme Court bill, a constitutional amendment providing for the appointment of one judge from each of the 10 respective circuit courts of appeal districts, and one from the Nation at large, which would have prevented so many appointments to the bench from a single State or a single section of the country. His amendment would have provided for appointment by apportionment throughout the United States and would have permitted members of the courts of appeal to sit on the Supreme Bench when members of that tribunal were ill, disqualified, or otherwise absent.

ALMOST APPROVED

It is not generally known, but at one of the famous "good will" picnics of the Democratic Party held at Jefferson Island in the Chesapeake Bay in the summer of 1937 this resolution or constitutional amendment, came near being approved by the President and the party leaders. With his tenacity of purpose the Senator introduced his resolution at succeeding sessions of the Congress, but without avail.

Senator ANDREWS had no high ambitions to become a party leader. His one thought while here in Washington was to "be a good representative of the people." He was not a good politician in the accepted sense and never would yield to expediency in any matter which might reflect upon his motives or which might affect pending legislation which he considered good. That he did under-

stand practical politics, however, is borne out by an incident which happened in 1943 prior to the 1944 campaign.

As a senior Senator from Florida, he was approached concerning the appointment of patronage in his State in setting up the war manpower commission in Florida. And while he did not see eye-to-eye with his junior colleague, he recognized that Senator Pepper might face a tough fight for renomination in that campaign.

"Give the patronage to Senator Pepper, it might help him and he'll need all the help he can get," he told the representatives of war manpower. And as it turned out Senator Pepper did need help in that campaign.

TOLD NO CHANCE

While Senator ANDREWS announced his candidacy for his first term, many leaders in Florida sought to dissuade him on the theory that he did not have a chance of election. His stubborn streak asserted itself, however, and with the help of his wife, who is a good campaigner in her own right, he stumped the State and was elected over such opposition as Charles Frances Cot, the author; Bernarr Macfadden, magazine publisher; and Jerry Carter, Florida railroad commissioner.

Senator ANDREWS' closest friends in the Senate included George of Georgia, and also Senator Russell of that State, Stewart of Tennessee, Byrd of Virginia, Radcliffe of Maryland, Maybank of South Carolina, and Barkley of Kentucky.

His friendship with Barkley dated from his early days in the Senate when he supported Senator Barkley in his close fight for Democratic floor leader against the late Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi. He was close to and had great admiration for President Harry Truman, with whom he served in the Senate.

Among the important pieces of legislation which Senator ANDREWS fostered was repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act, opening the doors of the Nation and Hawaii to Chinese immigration on the same quota basis as other nations; providing for an overseas inter-American highway connecting highway terminals with a system of ferries linking up pan-American highways; he sought a constitutional amendment which would provide for trial by jury of less than 12 members for crimes for which maximum penalty is less than death or life imprisonment; another constitutional amendment dubbed the "right to work" amendment which would prohibit the denial or infringement of the inherent right of a citizen to work and bargain freely with his employer.

Senator ANDREWS thought this right should be inherent and added to the Bill of Rights and his amendment would declare

that this right individually or collectively shall not be infringed by any Federal or State law or by any organization. His amendment has been interpreted in some sources as being a threat against union picketing when other men want to work, for it says: "No minority group nor combination of minority groups, acting by force or threat, has the right to intimidate or to dictate the destiny of the people of the United States."

FOR STATES' RIGHTS

His close association with his southern colleagues, and his philosophy of political science made any infringement of States' rights distasteful to Senator ANDREWS. For this reason he joined with other southern Democrats in opposing such legislation as Fair Employment Practices Commission, the anti-poll-tax bill, anti-lynching bill, and he was determinedly against the usurping of power by union leaders and so-called irresponsible acts of some unions.

For instance, in commenting on the coal strike, the Senator declared, "John L. Lewis is getting to be the greatest menace this country faces at this time, outside of the Axis Powers."

To support the statement that Senator ANDREWS was not an opportunist nor did he use expediency in his dealing with what he considered right and wrong, was his opposition to a proposed amendment to the Constitution which would give so-called equal rights for women, sponsored by many women's organizations and several labor organizations.

On July 18 of this year he made a lengthy speech on the floor of the Senate in support of his stand on this proposed constitutional amendment.

WOULD ROB STATES

"If this proposed amendment is made a part of the Constitution of the United States, then the States may be robbed of all the power they have at present and have exercised over rights as between men and women for 150 years.

"Under this amendment * * * Congress could ultimately take over all the powers heretofore resting in the States to regulate the innumerable domestic or family rights arising as between husband and wife, mother and son, brother and sister, including those rights existing between men and women of every kind, creed, and race. Congress could also ultimately usurp and take over all the present adequately established local powers now in the States to legislate for the safety and health of women in the industries * * * the irrefutable laws of nature cannot be changed by Congress."

Senator ANDREWS took a leading part in legislation and appropriation for authorization and construction of the Florida cross-State canal and other maritime construction in Florida coastal waters. He introduced in several succeeding Congresses the measure to provide Federal repayment of losses to some 7,000 Floridians for destruction of crops and groves in the fight against the Mediterranean fruitfly. This bill passed the Senate during this last session, but failed to get through the House.

STRICKEN IN 1943

Stricken by illness early in 1943, Senator ANDREWS had fought a plucky but discouraging fight to regain his health these past 3 years. Forced to remain away from his office in the Senate Office Building, which by the way, is the same office occupied by President Truman when he was a Member of the Senate, the Senator through a loyal office staff had been able to keep in close touch with the Senate Calendar and the important legislation passing through that body.

He was intensely in favor of the United Nations Organization and supported zealously all legislation necessary for the successful establishment of that Organization.

During the past year he steered a measure, as chairman of a special committee, for the modernization of the Senate and House Chambers. He also sponsored a bill providing for construction of a new building for the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, at a cost of approximately $1,700,000.

He was a member of several important committees, including the chairmanship of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, Immigration, Judiciary, Naval Affairs, Public Lands and Surveys, and Rules.

BORN IN HOLMES

Senator ANDREWS was born in Holmes County, March 7, 1877. His education included the Florida common schools, South Florida Military Institute, and he holds diplomas from Florida State Normal and the University of Florida. He was captain of Company M, First Regiment, Florida National Guard, and volunteered for duty in the Spanish-American War. He also applied for service in World War I.

He served as bill secretary for the Florida Senate and served as judge of the criminal court 1910–11, assistant attorney general of Florida 1912–19, circuit judge 1919–25, and a member of the Florida Supreme Court 1929–32.

His club membership included Rotary, Masonic, Florida University Alumni Association, Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity. He was hon-

orary member of the Phi Delta Phi, legal fraternity, former president of the Florida State Bar Association, member of American, State, and Orange County Bar Associations. He was given honorary degree of LL. D. of Rollins College in 1941.

He was married to Miss Margaret Spears of Tallahassee, and they had three sons, Charles Jr., Orlando; Oakley, at Vero Beach; and Edgar, Lakeland.

PAID TRIBUTES

Senator ANDREWS sang his swan song as a Member of the United States Senate on August 2, 1946, when Senator Pepper touched off a series of tributes to his senior colleague when he said:

"I am sure that every Senator will miss the kindly, friendly, sincere, earnest, and patriotic senior Senator from Florida from this body. He is rounding out a distinguished career of public service which has carried him through the legislative, executive, and the judicial branches of the Government of the State of Florida and of the Nation.

"As I said, it was his own choice that he retire from the Senate, which he does for reasons of health which have plagued him for some time. It has been a great privilege for me to share service in the Senate with the senior Senator from Florida. He will carry with him not only my affection and esteem but I am sure, the affection and esteem of every other Senator who has had the real pleasure and satisfaction of service with Senator ANDREWS in the Senate. The State of Florida will be greatly the loser when his distingushed service is no longer given to the State and to the Nation."

BARKLEY ADDS PRAISE

Senator Alben Barkley, of Kentucky, Democratic floor leader in the Senate, also paid high tribute to Senator ANDREWS when he said:

"Mr. President, I wish to associate myself with the Senator from Florida in his expression of esteem and good will toward the senior Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS].

"I have enjoyed not only the service of Senator ANDREWS here, but his personal friendship and his cooperation. I wish him long life and health and happiness in whatever he undertakes. I hope that his departure from the Senate will not mean that we shall not, from time to time, allow our paths to merge so that we may see more of him in the future."

Senator Alexander Wiley (Republican, Wisconsin) joined in the parade of tributes for the judge. "It has been my privilege," Senator Wiley said, "to visit with him in his home. I know his fine wife, and I agree with everything that has been said about him. I

am sorry that ill health has made it necessary for him to leave the Senate. The people of Florida would have been happy to send him back.

"When I was in Florida, everywhere I went I found people of all parties and of all creeds who really loved him. He had served on the bench with distinction and has found a place in the hearts of many of his colleagues in the Senate.

"We join in the wish of the majority leader that he may regain his health and, in his fine home in Florida down there among the lakes, will be able to enjoy his grandchildren and family for many years to come."

[From the Orlando (Fla.) Morning Sentinel of September 19, 1946]

A Tribute to a Great Orlandoan

We will remember United States Senator Charles O. Andrews as one of the few men called to Washington for public service who refused to change his personality, his way of life, to conform with the Capital pattern.

Senator Andrews never was bitten by that insidious bug called Washingtonitis.

He was the same quiet, unassuming, conscientious, serious-minded citizen as a Senator that he had been as a private citizen.

It was a pleasure to go into his office on business, or merely for a friendly call. There was something of a touch of Florida there, despite the proximity to the great Halls of Congress nearby and the cold, marble lengths of the Senate Office Building corridors just outside his doors.

His secretaries and his clerks caught the spirit of the Senator and were as quietly helpful to any who came there as was the Senator himself.

If we were able to grant a last boon to the Senator, we would see that the med-fly bill passed during the next session of Congress, or during the rumored extra session this fall.

His work on the reimbursement of Florida growers who suffered damages and losses during the 1929 eradication campaign was typical of his entire career.

Quietly but doggedly he labored to fulfill a promise he had made to himself and to the people of Florida who voted for him.

And he performed his share of the work. The bill passed the Senate only because his fellow Senators held him in such high respect. He was able to circumvent bills which had higher priorities, bills which had more Nation-wide political significance, because "Charlie Andrews wanted it passed."

This in itself was a wonderful tribute to a man who was retiring from the Senate scene.

His home town and Winter Park, his neighboring community, had planned a lasting tribute to Senator ANDREWS.

He never had been informed of the move, because his modesty might have revolted against fulfillment of it and because his fellow citizens wanted it to come in the nature of a surprise homecoming tribute.

When President Truman was scheduled to come to Rollins College and Orlando last spring, Mayor Beardall and Mayor Halverstadt, of Winter Park, had arranged that the President himself dedicate the community's tribute to his friend, Senator ANDREWS.

In a brief ceremony on the Winter Park-Orlando line, the President was to rename Mills Street for the Senator—calling it Andrews Boulevard.

We believe this plan should be carried out.

President Truman is scheduled to come to Rollins sometime next winter. We are certain that he would be happy to participate in the dedication ceremonies, as a friend and an admirer of Senator ANDREWS.

Andrews Boulevard, a long, straight road through one of the most beautiful sections of the community he loved so well, would recall to future generations of Orlando citizens the city's first United States Senator and the sort of a life he led, the example of service he set.

Senator ANDREWS long had known his time in this world was short. He decided before the last Democratic primary that he would retire. He felt that his failing health would preclude his performing his duties for the people of Florida.

And so we bid hail and farewell to the mortal Senator CHARLES O. ANDREWS.

He lived long, he served well, and he passed on to future Florida public servants a record of devotion to duty which should inspire them to greater deeds for the State he loved so well.

With Walt Whitman we say:

"This dust was once the man,
Gentle, plain, just, and resolute."

A true son of Florida.

[From the Orlando (Fla.) Star of September 20, 1946]

THE NATION SUSTAINS A LOSS

A pall of sorrow came over the city Wednesday when the news of Senator ANDREWS' death became known.

It touched the city hall. It clouded the Rotary meeting when the members stood in silent prayer. It was on the lips of every Orlandoan.

Senator ANDREWS was truly loved and respected.

In his death Florida loses a great citizen, the country a statesman.

Senator ANDREWS was never a person to play to the gallery. In fact, his reserve was considerably against him in his public life. That is why he was a statesman.

Had the Senator been as good an orator as he was a thinker, he would have been in the newspaper headlines constantly. But because he thought more than he spoke, the Senator was seldom heard. He was constantly sought by colleagues. His mature thinking and sound judgment could always be relied upon.

Senator ANDREWS was a real American.

He was a stanch supporter of the Constitution. He didn't belong to the school that wanted to decorate it with frills, or twist meanings to fit conditions, he made the conditions fit the Constitution. This may have been inconvenient. It prevented many a walk into dangerous grounds.

The Senator was a friend of everyone. He was tolerant and kind. There was nothing wishy-washy about him. His convictions were strong. He stood upon them. He realized always there are two sides to a controversy.

The Senator was a good citizen. He was a good neighbor.

The home is the foundation of this Nation. The Senator set an example in his home life.

Perhaps it was his even temper, his ability to remain calm under the most trying circumstances, or his never-ending patience that made his home life so exemplary. Then, too, it might have been the charm and loveliness of his always attractive wife, who had the happy faculty of being both a devoted wife at home and a partner outside.

CHARLES and Daisy, as their friends knew them, won the hearts of all who came to know them.

Senator ANDREWS served his country. If there were more men of his stamp in Washington, much of the Nation's troubles would soon disappear.

His ideas on the country's foreign policy were sound. He could not be termed an internationalist, yet he was by no means an isolationist. He believed that the nations of the world each had to yield something toward a common goal of peace. He would have maintained a force, either by this Nation alone or some sort of combined world government, to put down disturbances which might cause world wars.

We like to remember Senator ANDREWS most as a neighborly, kindly gentleman who came from south of the Suwanee to make his home in Orlando and be one of its citizens.

[From the Panama City (Fla.) News-Herald of September 19, 1946]

OUTSTANDING PUBLIC SERVANT

The death of Senator CHARLES O. ANDREWS ends a long and distinguished career of public service, and his passing will be mourned throughout the State.

For 10 years he has served Florida in the United States Senate—served it faithfully, diligently, and quietly.

Senator ANDREWS, who was Judge ANDREWS for many years before his election, never made any sensational headlines. He didn't work that way. He was a quiet, affable type of man, with a judicial mind.

And he had courage. In the face of widespread support for an opponent, he persevered in a senatorial campaign and scored one of the most surprising upsets in Florida political history. That was back in 1936 when he won the senatorial nomination over former Gov. Doyle Carlton. The Orlando judge was not daunted by seemingly overwhelming support for his opponent.

Nor was he daunted, during his years in the Senate, by the fact that the spotlight was usually focussed on his colleague from Florida. He continued to persevere, to work for the interest of Florida and the Nation.

Senator ANDREWS served the State long and well.

[From the Jacksonville Journal of September 19, 1946]

SENATOR CHARLES O. ANDREWS

Last October, after Florida's senior Senator had suffered a considerable period of ill health, he came to a difficult decision. Despite his illness, he might have continued to hold his seat in the Nation's highest legislative body. Most of the likeliest candidates were waiting to see whether CHARLES O. ANDREWS would run for reelection, and if he had decided to do so it seems probable that he would have had little opposition. But he knew that, with the best will in the world, his service to Florida would be hampered by his health. And so, after 10 years of conscientious work as a United States Senator, he retired with the utmost grace. The news that came yesterday from Bethesda showed that he knew only too well what the future held.

He was not a spectacular legislator. He conceived it to be his task to know his State thoroughly, to be ever watchful for its welfare, and to proceed quietly with those measures which seemed to him to be best for Florida and the Nation. Few have done these things better than he.

Florida has suffered a loss; the man who looked forward to many quiet days among the lakes and orange groves that he so loved has gone on to greener groves.

[From the Lakeland (Fla.) Ledger]

A GENTLEMAN SENATOR

Invariably, when Floridians expressed themselves concerning Senator ANDREWS during his lifetime, they said: "He is a fine gentleman."

That, in essence, is the epitaph he leaves in the memories of his fellow Floridians.

He was a true southern gentleman of sound character and genuine dignity. When he went to the high office of United States Senator, he took with him a practical background that included many years of practice as a lawyer, a tenure as judge of the criminal court of record of Walton County, 7 years as assistant State attorney general, 6 years as a circuit judge, 2 years as a State legislator, and 4 years as a member of the special State supreme court commission established to cope with an unusually heavy docket.

Floridians knew he had been in poor health for many months, but his sudden death as the result of a heart attack came as unexpected news.

He will be remembered as a citizen who was substantial in the fullest sense of the word and as a public servant who was honorable.

[From the Winter Park (Fla.) Herald of September 20, 1946]

SENATOR CHARLES O. ANDREWS

Florida lost one of its most respected and sincere public servants in the death of Senator ANDREWS this week. The Senator, noted for his quiet and unassuming manner in public and private life, had upheld the highest traditions of his most illustrious predecessors in the United States Senate. He was never one to make much noise of his efforts in behalf of Florida and the Nation, but rather would he work in his quiet way to bring about the things

which, after careful consideration, he thought best for his constituents.

A man of strong convictions, Senator ANDREWS held the profound respect of his colleagues in Washington, not only for his ability as a statesman but also for his courage and the personal sacrifice of his health to carry out his responsibilities to his State and country.

Many Winter Parkers and Orlandoans knew the Senator personally and feel deeply the loss of a personal friend. Thousands of Floridians whom he had served since 1936 know that they have lost a representative in Washington on whom they could rely for sound advice and capable support in matters affecting the welfare of this State.

From the standpoint of service to his follow man, sincerity of purpose, and a life devoted to high ideals of statesmanship and democracy, Florida lost this week its outstanding public servant and friend, in the death of Senator CHARLES O. ANDREWS.

[From the Tampa (Fla.) Daily Times of September 18, 1946]

SENATOR ANDREWS KEPT THE CONSTITUTION HANDY

During the nearly 10 years that CHARLES O. ANDREWS, of Orlando, represented Florida in the United States Senate, he gained the respect of Congress and his constituents for his sincere effort to act in accordance with the spirit and the letter of the Constitution.

Mr. ANDREWS, who died this morning in Washington of a heart attack, was little known in Florida in 1936 when he first won the Senate seat in a special election caused by the death of Senator Park Trammell. There were skeptics who thought he would be a radical in Congress because of his sympathy with the needs of elderly citizens, but from the beginning he filled the office with dignity and voted in the Senate along lines he believed thoroughly in accord with the Constitution.

No New Dealer, Mr. ANDREWS nevertheless did not hew to a strict anti-New Deal line. He saw some things that were good in the New Deal program and voted for them. Others he opposed quietly but firmly. He came into national prominence when he helped in the fight against President Roosevelt's plan to pack the United States Supreme Court.

CHARLES OSCAR ANDREWS

[From the Pensacola (Fla.) Journal of September 19, 1946]

State Suffers Loss

The State of Florida suffered a distinct loss yesterday in the death of its senior United States Senator, Judge Charles O. Andrews.

Although in poor health for several years, Judge Andrews stuck to his post in the Nation's Capital and quietly, but efficiently, wielded his influence for those things which he sincerely believed to be right.

From his beginning in the service of Florida as a bill clerk in the State senate, up through the years as jurist and state and national legislator, Judge Andrews served faithfully, conscientiously, and with an honesty of purpose which lifted him to a place of high esteem among the citizens of his native State and among his colleagues in Washington.

Having lived in Walton County, where he was judge of the criminal court of record from 1912–17, Senator Andrews was admired by many stanch friends in northwest Florida.

Among his last official acts was to greet Pensacolians in the Capital to obtain increased air service and to pledge to them his best efforts. As a member of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, he was an important personage in all naval matters.

It is regrettable that Senator Andrews was not spared to enjoy some years of well-earned rest in retirement to observe the fruits of his labors and to serve as an elder statesman to those who follow him in high public office.

[From the Fort Pierce (Fla.) News-Tribune of September 19, 1946]

Comment of the News

The traditional eulogy of prominent men who die concerns itself usually with the man's tangible accomplishments, his honors, and his record in public life, if any. Too often such bits of post mortem praise become cut and dried and follow the same groove. It is also difficult at the time of a friend's death to say or write the things one wishes to express. We find ourselves, upon the death of Florida's senior United States Senator, beset by both obstacles.

As a native son of whom Florida should be proud, Charles O. Andrews left nothing to be desired. If he were unknown to you before he became Senator, think how many other conscientious and capable men who happen to be from another part of even your own State are equally unknown to you. And if, during his two terms as Senator, his public conduct in Washington was such that it made

few headlines and we therefore felt his presence less forcibly at the moment, remember the loudest public man is not always the most admirable.

For Senator ANDREWS did have his share of public honors. As a lawyer, judge, teacher, and representative in the State legislature and in Congress he bore always his full share of the responsibility imposed on him by the people.

But to this writer personally that was not the impressive thing about Senator ANDREWS. He was first of all a man of quiet and kindly dignity. We met him on but two occasions, both brief incidents which we know must not have stayed in the man's mind much longer than they lasted, but they did in ours. The first time was some 4 or 5 years before he became Senator at a time when his duties kept him much in Tallahassee, although his home and family were in Orlando. His eldest son and this writer happened to be classmates and fraternity brothers at the university, which is where we met "the Judge." On that occasion he was driving through to Orlando and offered a lift that far to a youth headed home to Fort Pierce.

We were sensible of the honor of a 3- or 4-hour night drive and conversation with the distinguished gentleman, and being the rawest of callow college boys sought feverishly to make a fine impression. In retrospection the effort could scarcely have been less than noticeable, it seems to us now, but the Judge never let on he thought so.

His conversational contributions gave the impression of a man who talks with an equal in dignity and judgment. We forget the subjects we discussed during that evening, but we will never forget the man with whom we talked. We couldn't have defined the reasons, but from that hour on the Judge had a steady admirer.

The other occasion was after he became Senator and when he visited Fort Pierce briefly one afternoon. During that visit we met him on the street and exchanged greetings, and saw once more the tall old gentleman, somewhat frail in appearance but warm and kindly, and still with the air of scholarly dignity.

Warm kindliness and quiet dignity may be old-fashioned qualities these days. In a tough, cynical, and catch-as-catch-can world, such a man may miss a lot of the earthly things we all seek, but we suspect he gains much that the rest of us miss. And we feel certain the world loses a lot when a gentleman of the old school passes from our midst. We personally honor Senator ANDREWS for the mark he made as a very human individual.

ROLLIN L. ROGERS.

[From the St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times of September 19, 1946]

SENATOR ANDREWS

Senator CHARLES O. ANDREWS, who died yesterday after a long illness, was a superior Senator and conscientious public servant. In his actions he was motivated by a desire to serve his State and Nation the best he could.

[From the Lakeland (Fla.) Ledger of September 20, 1946]

ANDREWS BOULEVARD

Long before Senator ANDREWS died some of the leading citizens of Orlando and Winter Park got together and planned for dedication of Mills Street, the Orlando-Winter Park line, as Andrews Boulevard, the Orlando Sentinel relates. The plan was kept from Senator ANDREWS because his friends in the two adjoining communities wanted to surprise him.

President Truman was to dedicate the thoroughfare during a visit at Rollins College, Winter Park, last year. But the President didn't get to make the visit. However, dedication by the President is still the plan, since there is some indication he may visit Rollins sometime within the next few months.

During an interview with the President in his White House office last June we were much impressed by the sincerity of his praise for Senator ANDREWS. He said he regarded the Florida Senator as one of the most excellent gentlemen he had ever known, and he expressed anxiety over Senator ANDREWS' failing health. It was the President who brought up mention of the Senator.

Senator ANDREWS gave the President loyal support, and since they were such good friends, it would be most fitting if the President should be the one to dedicate Mills Street as Andrews Boulevard.

How unfortunate that the dedication could not be arranged before Senator ANDREWS' death. Such an expression from the citizens of his own home area would have enriched the golden hue of his sunset period.

[From the Orlando (Fla.) Morning Sentinel of September 23, 1946]

LAST TRIBUTE TO SENATOR ANDREWS

Orlando, the State, and the Nation yesterday paid final tribute to the late Senator CHARLES OSCAR ANDREWS.

The First Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member and an elder, was packed with persons from all walks of life.

There were senatorial colleagues, members of the congressional delegation, the governor, city officials, State legislators, life-long friends, young people he had befriended and helped, bankers, and laborers.

It was a fitting tribute to a man who walked humbly through life, serving and helping to the best of his ability almost to the hour of his death.

Orlando, the State, and the Nation will miss him.

Proceedings
in the
United States Senate

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Proceedings in the Senate

FRIDAY, *January 3, 1947.*

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its reading clerks, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. WILLIAM J. GALLAGHER, late a Representative from the State of Minnesota, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The message also communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. WILLIAM B. BARRY, late a Representative from the State of New York, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The message further communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. ROBERT K. HENRY, late a Representative from the State of Wisconsin, and transmitted the resolution of the House thereon.

The message also communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. CHARLES O. ANDREWS, late a Senator from the State of Florida.

The message further communicated to the Senate the resolutions of the House adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. JOSIAH W. BAILEY, late a Senator from the State of North Carolina.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Secretary, on the 18th of September last the then senior Senator from Florida, Hon. CHARLES O. ANDREWS, passed away. In his passing the Senate lost one of its most faithful, dutiful, and beloved Members, the State of Florida its senior Senator, and America a great Senator and citizen.

Senator ANDREWS, in his 69 years, had had a rare career of honor in his native State of Florida. He was born in Florida,

like his ancestors ahead of him for over a century. He was educated in the Florida public schools, and held diplomas from the Florida Normal School and the University of Florida.

He was a captain in the Florida National Guard, and, ever a patriot, indicated his patriotism further by volunteering for Spanish-American War service and by applying for service in World War I.

As a young man, Senator ANDREWS was secretary of the Florida State Senate. Afterward he took up the career of the practice of law in the State and Federal courts.

His first judicial honor came in his own native section of Florida when he was the judge of the criminal court in west Florida, in Walton County, in 1910 and 1911. Thereafter he moved into the executive branch of the government, and become assistant attorney general of Florida, a position which he held for 7 years, from 1912 to 1919.

Senator ANDREWS then became a circuit judge of Florida, and, I may add, by the unanimous expression of the bar of another section of the State from that in which he was living, because of the distinguished service he had rendered his State in 7 years as assistant attorney general.

In 1929 he was chosen a commissioner of the Florida State Supreme Court, and served until 1932. That choice was not a political choice, but the recognition of Senator ANDREWS' judicial excellence by the Supreme Court of Florida itself. It was a time when the legal docket of that court was in arrears, when the court was authorized by the legislature to select three of the outstanding members of the Florida bar who would be willing patriotically to give their services to the assistance of the highest court. The court fittingly called upon Senator CHARLES O. ANDREWS, and he rendered further distinguished service upon the circuit court of the State.

Senator ANDREWS was president of the Florida State Bar Association in the years 1921 and 1922, and was also a member of the American, Florida State, and Orange County bar

associations. In 1927 he was a member of the State House of Representatives from Orange County.

He was a member of the Rotary Club, of the Masonic fraternity, of the University of Florida Alumni Association, the Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity, and of the legal fraternity, Phi Delta Phi.

Senator ANDREWS was elected, as was I, on the 3d of November 1936, to the United States Senate, and became immediately Florida's senior Senator. I believe I can say without contradiction that in the 10 years of Senator ANDREWS' service in this body there was no Member looked upon with greater tenderness, none respected more, none loved better, or regarded with warmer esteem, than the senior Senator from Florida, of whom I have the honor to speak.

Senator ANDREWS was a kindly man—firm and brave in his convictions—but gentle in his touch, always thoughtful and considerate of other people in all walks of life.

So, Mr. Secretary, our former beloved colleague came to the end of his career after having served with distinction in the three principal departments of the Government, in the executive, the legislative, and the judicial departments of his State or the National Government.

His career was crowned with a happy personal life. With his devoted and ever-gracious wife he saw his children grow up to recognition and distinction around him. He enjoyed their fellowship and their family association. And when finally the end itself came to him, the finger of death touched his brow only gently, and he slept away in the early hours of the morning of the 18th of September 1946.

Mr. Secretary, I know that our hearts are heavy, but that we are sustained by the sweet memories of Senator ANDREWS' noble and generous life, and that our prayers, our sympathy, and understanding go out to his mourning family and his bereaved people.

Now, Mr. Secretary, I ask unanimous consent to offer a resolution pertaining to Senator ANDREWS, which I send to the desk.

The SECRETARY. The clerk will read the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 2) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. CHARLES O. ANDREWS, late a Senator from the State of Florida.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Secretary, I believe it would be appropriate for me at the conclusion of other matters which may be brought up to move that the Senate recess out of respect to the memory of Senator ANDREWS.

MONDAY, *January 20, 1947.*

Mr. McMAHON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the Record resolutions unanimously adopted by the conference of the minority as tributes to the memories of Hon. CHARLES O. ANDREWS, late a Senator from the State of Florida; Hon. JOSIAH W. BAILEY, late a Senator from the State of North Carolina; Hon. JOHN H. BANKHEAD 2d, late a Senator from the State of Alabama; and Hon. CARTER GLASS, late a Senator from the State of Virginia.

There being no objection, the resolutions were ordered to be printed in the Record.

CHARLES O. ANDREWS

Whereas Almighty God in His infinite wisdom has taken from us our colleague the Honorable CHARLES O. ANDREWS, late a Senator from the State of Florida; and

CHARLES OSCAR ANDREWS

Whereas throughout his long career in the United States Senate he rendered to our Nation and to his State a most distinguished service; and

Whereas as our trusted friend and close associate, he was ever ready to lend his judgment and his efforts in behalf of the Democratic Party: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, his Democratic colleagues in the United States Senate, express our deep sense of loss at his passing; and

Further, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the family of the deceased, that they may be assured of our deep respect for the late Senator and of our condolences upon the passing of our friend.

Adopted by the conference of the minority this 2d day of January 1947.

BRIEN MCMAHON,
Secretary.

Proceedings
in the
House of Representatives

Proceedings in the House

FRIDAY, *January 3, 1947.*

The Chaplain of the Seventy-ninth Congress, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Infinite and merciful Father, from whom cometh all wisdom, goodness, and power, we would unite our spirits in the ministry of worship. We pray Thee to endow us with faith in that Providence which heretofore has shaped the destiny of our Republic. O enable us to realize deeply the sanctity of our mission and understand that the measure of our power is the measure of our Christian virtues: "Except the Lord build the house they labor in vain who build it." Blessed is he who can look serenely back, who works wisely in the present, and who realizes that his new opportunity is in the forthcoming year, the threshold of whose temple we have now crossed. With the past revealed and facing the future, may we remember that we have been elevated to a great position of authority and responsibility, taking no counsel of fear but smiting the forces of anti-God which threaten the foundations of human rights. Therefore, by act and example, let our work flame forth over our country and the world, for the security and peace of all peoples.

Lord God, be Thou with our President, our retiring Speaker, and all who will serve us in the year to come. Let thy divine impulse abide with us each day. In the name of the world's Saviour we pray.

Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespass against us.

And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, for ever and ever.

Amen.

Mr. PETERSON. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 12), which I send to the Clerk's desk, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. CHARLES O. ANDREWS, a Senator of the United States from the State of Florida.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, as a further mark of respect to the memory of our deceased Members, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 23 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, January 6, 1947, at 12 o'clock noon.

MONDAY, *January 6, 1947.*

A message from the Senate by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow and deep regret the announcement of the death of Hon. CHARLES O. ANDREWS, late a Senator from the State of Florida.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate, at the conclusion of its business today, take a recess until 12 o'clock meridian tomorrow.

Memorial services held in the main

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